The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,651.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.....	„ 72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion.....Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Language, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship ASIA, 1,579 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on the 27th September 1870, at noon.

	Sept.		Oct.
Leave Bombay	7	Leave Colombo	4
„ Ratnagherry	28	„ Galle	5
„ Vingorla	28	„ Negapatam	8
„ Carwar	29	„ Pondicherry	9
„ Mangalore	30	„ Madras	12
„ Cannanore	Oct. 1	„ Coconada	14
„ Tellicherry	1	„ Vizagapatam	15
„ Calicut	1	„ Bimlipatam	15
„ Beypore	1	„ Gopalpore	16
„ Cochin	2	„ False Point	17
„ Tuticorin	3	Arrive Calcutta	18

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on the 26th September 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply between Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island Nhava Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(via Suez Canal).

The Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 20th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero ..... 2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt. ..... 2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco ..... 2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino ..... 2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£7	
Suez	36	22	8	Including Wines
Port Said	39	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	45	32	12	
Naples	47	33	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above-named Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Beef's may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to Volkart Brothers,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

L'A COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 6 5	Without Food
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departure from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. BYZANTIN, 700 Tons, Captain Candolle, will be despatched on or about the 7th October next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

Kunkler, Preiswerck, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 7th September 1870.

Messrs. Heptoola Alleebhoy and Company.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will merit the approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on sale, enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.
Anti-Corrosive Paint.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Chains.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Corrugated Iron.
Bolting of sizes.
Gear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50 ; 2nd class £35. } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £22 10s. }
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53 ; 2nd class £34. }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE,

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an express train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais and Dover.

Passengers wishing to avoid the Seat of War can proceed from Venice or Milan via Verona, Munich, Frankfort and Ostend to England.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	£11	£ 8.	To ROME	£12- 6	£ 8-19.
„ VENICE	£12-16	£ 8-16.	„ PARIS	£20-12	£15-13.

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,

Bombay, 10th September 1870. Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.,

On account and risk of Canjee Dyall—

C D D 6—4-698-89, 4092-99, 4105, 5208-9, 5363-92—20 cases each containing 100 pieces white mulls.

On account and risk of Khimjee Jadowjee—

X—2610-11—2 cases each containing 50 pieces white shirtings.

C D D 6—2615-1 ditto ditto ditto

C D D 6—3203, 3311-12, 3319-20—5 cases each containing 20 pieces ditto ditto ditto

Few articles of Office furniture, such as writing tables, chairs, presses, bookshelves, screws, copying press, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF FRESH HORSES.

On SATURDAY next, the 24th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, the following Horses, by order of an Arab Merchant, ex S. S. Martaban :—

5 very handsome fresh Arab Horses, in them one Galloway just landed.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE and HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a first-class Rosewood Grand Square Piano, by Stodart, a remarkably light English-built Open-carriage by Thorn, a pair of handsome Fleabitten Grey Carriage Horses, a first-rate Surat Milch and Calf, &c., at No. 83, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, piano &carriages, horses &c. the property of H. H. Warneford, Esq., changing his Residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in the BORAH BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of Khatao Macandjee, Esq., the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Currur dass Shamjee, the Mortgagor, the following valuable Landed Property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, admeasuring thirty-two feet in breadth, and one hundred and fifteen feet in length or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, built with chunam and stone walls and covered with tiles, lying, and being within the Fort of Bombay, in the Borah Bazaar Street, on the west side thereof, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the Borah Bazaar Road, on the west partly by a public passage and partly by the house of Hunsraj Hurrydass and Tijpall Khatao, on the north by the house of Dwarkadass Raghowjee Khatao, and on the south by the property of the late Juggunnath Sunkersett, Esq.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st September 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Company's Mills at Parell, on THURSDAY, the Sixth day of October 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet of the Company's Accounts made up to 30th June 1870.

2nd. To appoint two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,

Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Mandvie Bunder, No. 149, Dungree Colee Street, Bombay, 20th September 1870.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from 21st September to 6th October 1870 (both days inclusive).

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (Limited).

धी बांबे बरम्हा ट्रेडींग कारपेरेशन लीमीटेड.

धी बोंमभे बरमा ट्रडींग कारपेरेशन लीमीटड.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Corporation will be HELD at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 26th day of September, instant, at half past three o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes :—

1st. To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.

2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

4th. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & Co.,

Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 10th September 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Barque ANGLIA, Captain W. H. Burt, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain W. H. Burt will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it once leaves the ship's deck.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.,

Agents for Captain W. H. Burt, Barque Anglia.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship GIRVAN, Captain Oels, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Goods without delay, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Oman will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

STENHOUSE & Co.,

Agents, Ship Girvan.

BEST MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

J. NEUBERG.

FRESH FRENCH BUTTER, in 1½ lb. Tins.

J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN, English and Country made.

J. NEUBERG.

CLARET, in Quarts and Pints.

J. NEUBERG.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.

J. NEUBERG.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

A Fresh Batch to hand.

J. NEUBERG.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

THIS invaluable preparation has been known to the public for some years ; and on the recommendation of the most eminent and leading Medical Practitioners, in India, has been extensively recognized as the remedy for all

BILIOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,

including all and every of those disorders depending on either "functional derangement of that organ or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary ducts," such as Indigestion, Jaundice, Heart-burn, Dyspepsia, Pain in the right side and shoulder, Blotches, Habitual costiveness, Offensive breath, Depression of spirits, Oppression after meals, Nervous and General Debility, Restlessness, Wasting, &c., &c., &c.

Dr. E. J. Mouat, M.D., F.R.C.S., (formerly Professor of Medicine in, and First Physician of the hospital attached to the Medical College of, Calcutta,) certifies—" I have myself taken, and I have administered to other persons in chronic derangement of the Liver, the Essence of Chiretta prepared by Dr. E. J. Lazarus, of Benares, with marked benefit and success. It is not equally useful as a Tonic and Alterative in the many secondary affections caused by hepatic disease, I am satisfied that it possesses great powers as an alterative and tonic ; and that it is really a valuable and trustworthy remedy."

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF NEEM,

FOR DISEASES AFFECTING THE SKIN,

such as Herpes, Scabies, Eczema, Scurvy, Rupia, Pastula, Eruptions, Acne, Ringworm, Lichen, Scaldhead, Scaly Eruptions, Lepra, Elephantiasis, Freckles, Blotches, Foul Ulcers, Cancers, Indolent Tumours, Cancerous Tumours, &c., &c., with the greatest success, and of late years it has been found to be a valuable

FEBRIFUGE AND ANTI-PERIODIC,

being a most powerful Tonic, Diaphoretic, Alterative, Depurant, Vermifuge, and Febrifuge ; the class of diseases in which it is valuable are various, and amongst a few may be enumerated Swelled Neck, Schirrous Tumours, Dropsical affections arising from certain diseases of the Kidney, Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Suppression, Irregularity, and other affections peculiar to Females, Nervous affections, Ague, Spleen, &c., &c.

A fresh consignment of these well known Eastern Remedies has just been received direct from Dr. Lazarus, by his

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE of REMOVAL.—The Office of the above Bank has THIS DAY been REMOVED to VICTORIA BUILDINGS, Second Floor, No. 19, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

B. R. MODY,

For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 19th September 1870.

NOTICES.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are INVITED for the construction of a NEW FACADE to the OLD COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, Parsi Bazaar Stroet.

The Drawings and Specification can be inspected, at the Office of the undersigned, any day between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

Tenders will be received up to noon on FRIDAY next the 23rd instant.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. J. MORRIS.

5, Church Lane, Bombay, 17th September 1870.

MAZAGON LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD in the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes :—

To receive Accounts to 30th June 1870.

To receive Directors' Report.

To elect Directors for the ensuing year.

To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 28th September, insts. 15, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14th September 1870.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—An ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 3rd October 1870, at 4 P.M.

1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending the 31st July 1870.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect a Director in the place of Mr. W. Colclough, resigned.

4th.—To elect two Directors for the current year in place of Messrs. Firth and Newman, who retire by rotation.

5th.—To elect Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. R. K. JOHNSON, Secretary.

N. B.—The Transfer Books are closed from September 19th to October 3rd, both days inclusive.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The undersigned begs to intimate to Policyholders that PREMIUMS PAID INTO THIS OFFICE since 11th August 1870—the date on which the Company suspended business—if not WITHDRAWN before the 30th inst., will be TRANSFERRED on that date to the ATTORNEY or the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS, at Calcutta, to whom all applications in respect of such Premiums must thenceforth be addressed.

By order of the ex-Directors,

D. McL. SLATER.

Bombay, 10th September 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company ; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,

Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

NOTICE.—MAJOR-GENERAL FRANK ADAMS, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustee's and Mortgagee's Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having Creditors or otherwise by any Claims upon or against the Estate of FRANK ADAMS, late of Mhow, in the Presidency of Bombay, in the East Indies, and of Farnham, in the County of Surrey, a Major-General in Her Majesty's Army, deceased, who died on or about the 19th day of September 1. 39, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with Will annexed) were on the 22nd day of August 1870 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Colonel CADWALLADER JOHN ADAMS, residing at Belgaum, in the Presidency of Bombay, Lieutenant-Colonel of Her Majesty's 40th Regiment of Foot, and Brigadier-General Commanding the Belgaum District, are required to send or deliver the 8th day of October 1870 to send to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS and BISHOP, of Bombay, Proctors for the said Administrators, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to ARTHUR ROBARTS ADAMS, of No. 7 King's Bench Walk, Inner Temple, London, Barrister-at-Law, and GEORGE BUTLER STONEY, Captain in the Army Staff Office of Pensioners of Belfast in Ireland (the Executors named in the said Will), having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have Notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts, and to hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 7th day of September 1870.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,

Proctors, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MANECKBAI, Widow and Administratrix of the late Thucker Mooljee Megbjee, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, and THUCKER GOVERDHUNDASS LUCKMEEDASS, also of Bombay, aforesaid, Hindoo Inhabitant, HAVE CONTRACTED with THUCKER KHIMJEE, LUCKMIDASS THUCKER, DOSSA MORARJEE, and BAI MOTIOW, Widow and Executor and Executrix of the late Thucker Jetha Ludhaney, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, to SELL to the latter the UNDERMENTIONED PROPERTY, free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons claiming to have any interest thereon, either by way of mortgage, lease, agreement in the nature of a lease, by inheritance or otherwise, are required to furnish the undersigned, Solicitors for the Purchasers, at their office in Grsham's Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, particulars of such claims in full, on or from the date hereof, and any person so having claims who shall not have so furnished particulars thereof shall be deemed to have waived the same.—Dated this 12th day of September 1870.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE,

Purchasers' Solicitors.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Cazee Syed Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-registry of Mandvee, and bounded on or towards the east by the said Cazee Syed Street, on or towards the west by the hahalcore or sweepers' passage partly belonging to one Dada Israel and partly to the said premises, on or towards the north by the house of one Dhunjee Edjee, and on or towards the south by the house of one Poonja Canjee, and which said ground contains by admeasurement two hundred and ninety-nine square yards, be the same little more or less, and stands registered in the Collectorate of Land Revenue under No. 717, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 29, and which said house is now in the occupation of tenants.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine, up to 1 P.M. on THURSDAY next, the 22nd instant, for the CONVEYANCE HENCE to the ANDAMANS of about SEVENTY-TWO NATIVE CONVICTS with two Native Warders and the proportionate Military Guard and one Subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter officer a Cabin Passage and First Class Rations must be provided.

Fifty days' provisions, water, firewood, with such cooking utensils, drinking pots, plates and other articles as may be necessary for their use and comfort during the voyage, as well as a sufficient number of Cooks for cooking the food of the Convicts and Guard, also Topasses or Sweepers to maintain cleanliness on board (for the whole of the above party, and fitting (for Convicts only) are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessels, the provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of, and to rejection by, the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

Medicines and medical comforts will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents or Masters of the Vessel.

Any surplus of provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the voyage may be handed over to the authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same at the rate at which they were purchased will be repaid by Government to the Owners, Agents or Masters of the Vessel in Bombay on receipt from the authorities at Port Blair of a list of the articles made over to them.

For any inferior issue of provisions during the voyage the Owners, Agents or Masters of the Transport shall pay to Government double the price of the articles (as passed by the Survey Committee) which would have otherwise been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final modicum of the passage money.

6. The words "Tender for Convicts" should be superscribed on the cover.

7. The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the Vessel will be ready for final survey.

8. The Owners, Agents or Masters of Vessels tendering will have to convey free of charge such provisions as Government may put on board, which should be made over with the Convicts at the port of debarkation, obtaining receipt for the same.

9. The expense attending stamp fees affixed to Charter-parties as well as to counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents or Masters tendering.

10. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. ENGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 16th September 1870.

HARMONIUMS

FOR

THE DRAWING ROOM.

Prices moderate, to close consignment.

Meadow Street. J. NEUBERG.

DAILY EXPECTED,

RHINE WINES—Niersteimer.
Oppenheimer.
Rudesheimer.
Hochheimer.

BASS & Co.'s PALE ALE, by CAMERON and SAUNDERS.
GUINNESS' STOUT, by FINDEN.
CLARETS, in Quarts and Pints.

Orders registered by

J. NEUBERG.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,

Price Rs. 11.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to Transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents &c., &c.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company.

C. H. OGBOURNE,

Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ALEXANDER BROWN in our Firm CEASED on 31st July 1870.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 14th September 1870.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ALEXANDER BROWN in our Firm CEASED on 31st July 1870.

FLEMING & Co.

Kurrachee, 14th September 1870

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA (Limited).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 27th instant, both days inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 16th September 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.

La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on MONDAY the 19th, to THURSDAY the 22nd instant (both days inclusive), for the PAPETI and the PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
ESTELL, E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 7th September 1870.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

HOLTA PLANTATION.

THE undersigned is authorised to supply private PARTIES and MESSES. with Teas at wholesale rates direct from the Plantation, delivered in Bombay free of all charges as far as Bombay, from which place they will be forwarded by Rail.

Orange Pekoe	Rs. 1-12 per lb.	in packets of 6 lbs. each	
Pekoe	„ 1- 8	„ „	4½ „
Pekoe Souchong	„ 1- 4	„ „	4 „
Imperial Mixture	„ 1- 4	„ „	4 „

No orders under 20 lbs. can be executed, and parties wishing Teas in packets must give orders for an even number of packets on account of packing. Smaller quantities can be obtained from Messrs. LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co., Poona and Bombay.

J. UMPLEBY, Manager,
Holta Plantation, Kangra Valley, Punjab.

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation ; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

LINDLEY AND WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS, AND MINIATURE PAINTERS, 26, Apollo Street.

Studio open from 9 till 5, earlier by appointment.

PORTRAITS and GROUPS taken daily—CARTES, VIGNETTES, CABINETS, and FULL SIZE. Photos copied, enlarged, and painted in Water Colours and Black and White.

LOCKET and BROOCH PORTRAITS, exquisitely finished in Water Colours.

GROUPS, BUNGALOWS, VIEWS, HORSES, &c., photographed anywhere in Bombay without extra charge.

NATIVE CHARACTERS and VIEWS (both large and small) of Bombay and Presidency always k

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
40,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	597½
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	170
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,500
20,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	275
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
4,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
37,096	250	125	4 do.	National Bank of India	125
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	400

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,585
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	168
1,750	2,000	2,0	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,060
4,000	2,000	1,40	Nil	Fort Canning	290

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,300
500	2,500	all	125ps*	Alliance Spinning	2,200
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	3,000
200	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	850
90	150	150	...	Broach Mills	180
800	100	50	...	Do. New	100
300	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,900
750	2,000	all	150 ps.	Great Eastern	1,440
2,500	4,000	all	80 p.a.	Manockji Petit's	820
800	2,500	all	80 p.a.	Oriental	1,775
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,500

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	750
250	3,330	350	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	460
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,000
200	2,000	all	275 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,170
200	500	all	93 do.	Do. New	545
800	1,880	all	800 do.	Colaba Press Co.	6,500
250	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	3,500
150	9,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,200
200	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	225
200	6,000	all	240 ps.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,350
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps.	Imperial Press Co.	1,325
1,000	5,000	2,000	120 ps.	Kurrachee Press Co.	850
2,000	400	250	32 ps.	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	345
125	2,500	all	330*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400 ex.
220	2,000	750	200 ps.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	2,000	all	150 ps.	Timevelly Press Co.	1,225
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	750 nom

*Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
—	500	75	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay
	5	19	...	Do. China
	250	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank
	...	...	...	East India Bank's
	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
	200	68	May '67	Royal Bank
	120	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial

	22				
	1				
	1				
	22				
	6				
	6				
	1½				

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	125 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	830
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	30
500	1,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	375

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
—	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	113
—	£5	43.10.2	do.	Do.	...
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. &C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
—	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	70
£	3,500	2,440	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	...
	5,000	2,700	...	Bombay Sh	3/5
10,800	1,000	all	1,040	Elph'st'ne Land	15
10,800	1,000	67.1	675	Do. New	15

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 10½d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¾.
Do.	30 days' sight	100¾.
Do.	60 days' sight	100 par.
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do	222

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	114½
Five per cent.	107½
Four per cent.	98
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1899-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolas	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196

CALCUTTA.—16TH SEPTEMBER 1870.

The market for Government Securities was not so animated as yesterday, but a good amount of business reported at the following rates :—

4 per cents, at Rs 97-12 or 2-4 for cash, and time-bargains at Rs 97-10 to 97-0, or 2-5 to 2-7 discount for deliveries before the holidays.

4½ per cents, at Rs 103-2.

5 per cents of 1856-57, at Rs 107-1 and 107-0.

5½ per cents, at Rs 113-14.

6 per cent Municipal Debentures at Rs 107-12 to 108-0.

In shares, the following transactions were reported :—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs 1,455.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 20.

Anderson, Colonel, Political Department, on duty, from Poona.
Morgan, Captain, 55th Regiment, on leave, from Chuckrata.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 20.

Anderson, Colonel, Political Department, on duty, to Rajcote.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 7th Sept. 1870.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

45th Foot.—Lieutenant O. W. deThoren to be Captain, from the 13th of August 1870.

76th Foot.—Captain J. H. Tripp to be Major, from the 12th of July 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has accepted the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Ensign William Thompson Ricard, 3rd Buffs, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 1st September 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following transfer of Medical Administrative officers :—

Deputy Inspector General D. J. O'Callaghan, from Lucknow to the Sangor Circle ; and Deputy Inspector General J. Rose, from the latter to the former circle, on being relieved by Doctor O'Callaghan.

The following posting and transfers of medical officers are directed :—

Surgeon G. B. Hadow, from the 34th to the 9th Native Infantry, vice Surgeon A. FitzGerald.

Surgeon G. Barnard, from the 44th to the 34th Native Infantry.

Surgeon A. K. Reed, Civil, Shillong, to the 44th Native Infantry.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—20TH SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bills	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland Steamers		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. ,,
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	County of Nairn	Bain	Clyde, June 29.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Dumount Darville	Brogan	Zanzibar.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Healy	Coast and Goa.

The ship Ironhope, Ramsey, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Taptee, to Cutch.
Steamer Asia, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

THE HOOGHLY.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
16	Moulmein (s)	.....	.....
	Penang (s)	.....	.....
	Mahratta (s)	.....	.....
	City of London	.....	.....
	Garden Reach	.....	.....
	Mohican	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.		
15	Rangoon (s)	Calcutta.
	Great Victoria	Coconada.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.		
15	Ethiopia (s)	Bombay.

THE COMMITTEE for the RELIEF of the SUFFERERS in the EUROPEAN WAR will be happy to receive CONTRIBUTIONS.

CHAIRMAN.
SIR MICHAEL R. WESTROPP.

COMMITTEE.
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
F. F. LIDDERDALE, Esq.
W. NICOL, Esq.
J. F. MOIR, Esq.
PERCY LEITH, Esq.

BANKERS.
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY.

The ROYAL NAVY has suffered a GREAT and TERRIBLE LOSS.

The turret-ship "CAPTAIN" has FOUNDERED, and all hands—so the telegram states—500 or more in number, have suddenly and without warning gone to the bottom.

These 500 men leave probably 150 widows, and perhaps 400 orphans. I give the numbers merely as probable, for I know no more of the real facts than the sad words of the telegraphic communication which you have all read—sorrowing.

I ask your HELP for these bereaved ones.

L. G. HEATH, Commodore,
Commanding H. M. Ships in Indian Seas.

The Managers of the local Banks have kindly consented to receive SUBSCRIPTIONS.

"BIS DAT QUI CITO DAT."

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D.	W. F. HUNTER, Esq.
THOMAS BLANEY, Esq.	HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq.
REV. D. C. BOYD.	W. NICOL, Esq.
J. W. BROWN, Esq.	REV. J. PATON.
HENRY CONDER, Esq.	A. F. SHEPHERD, Esq.
LIEUT.-COL. DAVIDSON, R.E.	N. SPENCER, Senior, Esq.
H. D. DOSS, Esq.	G. RAMSAY WILSON, Esq.
W. G. HALL, Esq.	JAMES WINDRAM, Esq.
JOHN MACFARLANE, Esq.	A. WRIGHT, Esq., M.D.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.
[Under MRS. MCDONALD and MISS COLLETT.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL,
Under MRS. MCDONALD and MR. MCAFEE.

Instrumental Music taught in both Schools by HERR SCHMUCK.

*It is the object of the Society to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments. The Fort School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises :—

Holy Scripture.	Geography, Political & Physical.
English Grammar and Composition.	Map-drawing.
Writing and Arithmetic.	Algebra and Euclid.
History.	Latin.
	Marathi.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needlework.

FEES :—First and Second Classes ..... Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class ..... 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes ..... 10 ,,
Four members of a family are charged as three.
Fee for Instrumental Music ..... Rs. 10

BOARDERS.

The greatly increased accommodation, secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
J. PATON, }

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

KAMAT—September 20th, at Back Girgaum, the wife of Mr. Moreshwar Anundrao Kamat, of a daughter.
THOMSON—September 20th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Mr. H. I. P. Thomson, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HOWELL—September 18th, at Byculla, from teething, Teresa Elizabeth, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Howell, aged 8 months and 28 days.

DEATH.

JUMNABAE—September 19th, at Bombay, after giving birth to a still-born child, Jumnabae, wife of Premchund Roychund, Esq., aged 35 years—deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

BARTLETT—At No. 74, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. G. F. Bartlett, P. W. D., of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

WILSON—September 13th, at Darjeeling, the wife of George F. Wilson, Esq., Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1870.

WE suppose the "Foreign Office" must be believed? If so, we were quite correct, only two days ago, in supposing that Count Bismarck's statements in the *Journal* of Rheims only applied to regular formal official diplomatic missives, enclosed in big envelopes and sealed with big official seals. "Messages," it is now admitted, have for the last ten days—that is ever since the 9th of September, when the German head-quarters were at Rheims—passed between the belligerents: Lord Lyons, acting as second for France, and Count Bernstorff for the German King; and the result is that Count Bismarck, who, four days ago did not think the Provisional Government had sufficient warrant for itself, has now signified to M. Jules Favre that the King will receive him and chat with him—diplomatically, at Meaux. Indeed, it would almost seem that M. Jules Favre and Count Bismarck had somehow got into direct communication, for we are told that he had said "yes" to a question from the French Foreign Minister. Under these circumstances one is at a loss to understand the now obsolete manifesto of Rheims or to fathom the purpose to forward which it was published.

We are bound to remark that M. Jules Favre is right in saying that his party opposed the war. They did so with the Right yelling at them. But we are also bound to say that M. Thiers, who acts with the party, after his fashion, opposed the war because the "opportunity" was a bad one. France, he said, was not prepared to remedy the evils of Sadowa; and he denounced the war as a monstrous imprudence. But whatever their motives, the anti-Imperialists did oppose a war, which if unsuccessful would inflict dire mischief on France, which if successful would rivet her chains and afflict her with a dynasty of Bonapartes.

There seems, then, to be another glimpse of peace. It was visible at first in the Jules Favre circular sent forth the moment the Republicans got the upperhand. The Rheims manifesto shut it out from view, but there is again a streak of the hopeful light through the smoke of battle. All depends, for the present, on an interview which took place probably yesterday in the old town of Meaux on the Marne; and upon the terms which the aged King will ask and the brilliant French lawyer accept. Perhaps the readiness of the French Government to negotiate has been quickened by the loss of every railway line but one; for the Germans were over the Seine below as well as above Paris, over at Conflans as well as at Choisy or some other place. One line of railway to supply a population of two millions of souls! Rather a dark outlook. And an enterprising enemy thrusting at the single avenue along which must roll the needed supplies; while only a weak army, weak comparatively, stood between the devouring foe and the thread on which Paris depended for its daily bread! Unless that army could issue from the woods of Meudon, drive the Germans over the Seine and repair the rails, upon that one precarious strip of iron road Paris must contrive to subsist. Plainly peace—if not too dearly bought—should be the object of a patriotic French Government; peace, not too highly priced, should be the object also magnanimous Germany.

IT is gratifying to report that the Revenue Account of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway for the half year ending June 30, 1870, will show a marked improvement over that of the corresponding period in 1869. Last year the gross receipts for that period were Rs. 30,29,818, the percentage on gross receipts was 66·96, the total expenditure Rs. 20,28,526, and the amount handed over to Government, the net profit, Rs. 10,01,292. Thus the gross receipts were Rs. 34,75,211; the working expenses, Rs. 18,33,008; the percentage on gross receipts, Rs. 52·74; and the amount of net profit handed to Government, Rs. 16,42,223. Thus, although the working expenses of the first six months of 1870, slightly exceeded those of 1869, although the average receipts per train mile are slightly lower, yet the revenue earned is greater by nearly four lakhs and a half. No doubt the expenditure of 1869 was augmented by two lakhs paid as special expenses for damages by floods in 1868; but striking out that item, the advantage in favour of 1870 over 1869 is as sixteen lakhs to twelve. Of course the current half year will not show results like these; but it is satisfactory to note the gradual improvement in the net receipts of this truncated railway. Long before this the line ought to have been well on its way through Rajpootana to Delhi, and through Kattywar to Wudwan and Patree. We have strong hopes that the Government will yet see the necessity of carrying out projects, which would enable them to improve their arrangements for the collection of salt revenue and get rid of that monstrosity, the inland customs line. It is a matter of imperial interest that Bombay should be in direct communication with Delhi, but it will only be an act of deference to common sense to abolish that stupendous folly, the Bengal salt frontier. The obstacles hitherto thrown in the way of the extension have arisen mainly from the strong expression of opinion in favour of a line on the West, instead of the East side of the Aravulli range. But the more the question is considered the more do the advantages of the eastern route appear; and we are not without some reason for our belief that the strongest advocate of the Western line has had the moral courage to change his views and admit the propriety of carrying the road through on the eastern side. The great point, however, is to obtain the consent of the Indian Government to some plan. Though inferior, from nearly every point of view, the western route would be better than none, and we trust that the Government of India, when it re-considers the whole of its salt arrangements, will derive from reflections on that vast subject additional arguments in favour of constructing, as speedily as possible, a direct line from Bombay to Delhi.

While on this subject we may appropriately refer to the proposed development of railways in Kattywar. It is a matter of fact, we believe, that two native States, Bhownuggur and Joonaghur, desire not only to have railways, but to pay for them. They are willing to furnish the money or borrow it on the security of revenue; and we see no reason why this sort of enterprise should not be encouraged. The ambition of Bhownuggur leads it to aim at a railway to Wudwan, but the existence and interests of the Bombay and Baroda line render that project inadmissible. There can be no reason, however, why a line should not run westward from the port of Bhownuggur to Gondul, since that line would tap districts the produce of which struggles to the seaboard, and will not turn towards the great trunk line. The Joonaghur project stretches from Joonaghur to Verawul, and includes certain simple and inexpensive works for the improvement of the port. It would be highly improper to postpone the necessary works at Verawul because they are not magnificent and costly enough to suit the large ideas understood to prevail in the D. P. W. We are informed that a *very* competent engineer has suggested a plan which would be sufficient and economical, but it is so rare in India, under the present régime to obtain such plans that their essential virtue is not unlikely to prove the greatest obstacle to their adoption. The habit of the Indian Government is to turn the cold shoulder towards any project which involves the production of the largest results with the smallest means; and, until that habit is rooted out, extravagant expenditure and oppressive taxation will continue to irritate the people and sap public confidence. The Kattywar schemes, however, may be obstructed for other reasons. It has been announced that all future railways must be State railways; consequently none, if this dogma prevails, can become private property. But the wisdom of the rule is open to question. Like other rules intended to be universal, it has or should have its exceptions. While all great trunk lines, and some lines that do not come within that category, should be imperial, we see no reason why the enterprising ruler of a native State should not possess a railway.* Indeed, we question whether any line should be made by the State except for imperial purposes, and whether other and cheaper modes of creating internal communications should not be adopted, wherever State necessity does not demand a costly railway. The cost of supplying what may be strictly termed State railroads will be sufficiently burdensome; and sound policy would not discourage the application of private means to the construction of other lines. In Kattywar, for example, the Government might permit the making of a line and reserve a certain control over the working in its character as guardian of the public safety. Where a native chief desired a guarantee for a loan to build the railway, the Government might properly grant it, on condition that a sufficient revenue were set apart to pay the Interest and provide a Sinking Fund for the Repayment of the Loan. We believe that the native rulers would either advance the money or assign districts to cover the expenditure; and any infraction of the conditions could be speedily remedied or punished. If the Government of India would relax its rule about State railways, surely a way might be found to overcome all other obstacles. At all events the construction of subsidiary native railways by native States would mark an era in the progress of railway enterprise in India.

ANOTHER meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council will be held at Poona on Monday next.

SERGEANT T. BRADY, of the Public Works Department, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate.

THE Bishop of Calcutta, we learn from the "Poona Observer," is expected to be in Bombay about the 8th of November next.

A PRIVATE named Joseph Reynolds, of the 1-2nd Queen's Regiment, committed suicide at Poona on Sunday night by shooting himself when on duty as sentry at the Arsenal.

COLONEL MONTGOMERY MOORE, Commanding the 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, and now absent on sixty days' leave, has been dangerously ill at Simla. He is, however, expected to recover.

A PESHAWUR correspondent of the "Delhi Gazette" writes :—"Captain Hurford, 38th Regiment, is under arrest, awaiting the decision of a court of enquiry held some days ago."

THE little French barque St. Bernard which ran into the Madras pier about two years ago, caused damages which have cost altogether over a lac of rupees to repair. The bill amounts to £10,500.

SURGEON-MAJOR F. W. HARRIS, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, has been permitted to proceed to Europe for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board in England, under the furlough rules of 1854.

THE Government of India, we learn from a Calcutta paper, has sanctioned the disbursement of Rs. 2,500 for the expenses incurred by the Commissioner of Police at Bombay, on account of rescued slaves received at Aden.

IT is believed in Calcutta that on the departure of Sir Richard Couch, the Chief Justice, to Europe, on leave of absence, Mr. Justice Norman will officiate as chief. Mr. J. Pitt-Kennedy is spoken of as likely to officiate as a Puisne Judge.

IT is said that the Governor-General has ordered the formation of two camps of exercise in the coming cold weather—one to be located at Hossein Abdal, in the Punjab, and the other at Dumoh, near Jubbulpore, in the Central Provinces.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the employment of Lieutenant-Colonel Reid, on a salary of Rs. 2,000 per mensem, as Superintendent of Chumbe, on the understanding that the Rajah, to whose service he has been temporarily transferred, is willing to grant the remuneration.

ON Monday we quoted from a native paper a statement that the Hon. Mungulcas Nathoobhoy had been obliged to come to Bombay from Poona on account of ill health. We are glad to be able to state that on Monday Mr. Mungaldas attended the meeting of the Legislative Council at Poona, apparently in the enjoyment of excellent health.

THE Madras Government is said to have strongly objected to the Government of India taking up the appointments of Controller and Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts, on the ground that the uncovenanted servants in that presidency have very few good appointments to look up to as the fair reward of a meritorious career.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" says—

"A thrill of momentary horror goes through us when we read the numbers of killed and wounded in the great battles which are being fought so close to us; we could wish that some more permanent feeling may be produced by the publication of Dr. Bryden's medical statistics of the Bengal army. The table for 1869 represents the loss sustained by death and invaliding as very nearly 10 per cent.—96·87 per 1,000. The mortality was greater than in any year since 1861, and amounted to 42·89 per 1,000. This is equivalent to saying that out of a force of 100,000 nearly 4,300 men have perished without drawing the sword."

ON Friday last, at the opening of the Calcutta Sessions, Mr. Anstey put in a petition, on behalf of Ameer Khan and Hashmadad Khan, under 31 Chas. II., cap. 2, sec 2, praying His Lordship to bring the prisoners to trial. Mr. Phear, the presiding judge, said that he could not deal with the petition, inasmuch as he had taken his seat simply to try such cases as came before him in due course of law. Mr. Anstey replied that he had no other alternative, and read out a section, showing that in criminal cases he could, at the holding of Sessions, put in such petitions. He therefore prayed that his clients may be tried at the next Sessions. After some discussion, His Lordship allowed the petition to be put in, remarking that he could not make any order at present.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

WE are glad to learn that His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda has forwarded to Sir Leopold Heath 500 rupees in aid of "H. M. S. Captain's Widow and Orphan Fund."

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE "COLOGNE GAZETTE" OF AUG. 26.]

THE fortifications of Paris consist, firstly, of the ramparts which encircle the whole town; these consist of a military road, the wall, the fosse, and the glacis. The ramparts run often out into a salient angle, and with 85 bastions, all nearly of the same build, command the country in front and enfilade the fosse. This latter is about 30 yards in width, and can easily be supplied with water from the river Seine and the different canals. The Escarpe is strengthened by a wall of masonry, which is covered by the glacis. The military road running on the inner side is a macadamised one. Near to this road and very often parallel to it runs La Ligne de Ceinture which joins the different railway lines running into Paris, and by which also the eight different railway stations are united. Sixty-six gates lead through these ramparts into the town, and at these the different custom-houses have been built. Outside the ramparts up to a distance of two and a half miles, there are now 15 detached forts (excluding Vincennes), which are partially united by entrenchments and redoubts, and to describe them better we will divide them into three groups.

1.—NORTH-EAST LINE.

Without doubt the most important point of all the outer fortifications is St. Denis, which is situated to the north of Montmartre. This suburb is surrounded by three large fronts. To the left of it, close to the railway line leading to Enghien and Montmorency, and behind the place where the canal of St. Denis joins the river Seine, is situated the fort de La Briche. To the north of the suburb on the opposite bank of the small river Rouillon we find "la double couronne du Nord," and in the south-easterly direction the fort de l'Est. These three works are joined by a wall with fosse, and an additional strength is afforded by an easily-to-be-effected inundation with a protection from the redoubt de Stains. Thus St. Denis must be considered as an independent fortress, 3,665 yards in a south-easterly direction from the fort de l'Est, and consequently nearer to Paris than this fort. Situated in the valley we find the fort d'Aubervilliers. Between these two forts runs the railway line to Soissons and behind them the canal of St. Denis. The earth which was turned up in the digging of this canal has been thrown up in front of it and forms a breastwork which is additionally strengthened by three redoubts. At a further distance of 3,500 yards in the same direction, on the opposite side of the canal of Ourcq and the railway line leading to Strasbourg, situated upon the continuation of the ridge of heights which commences at Belleville in the direction towards Pantin, lies the fort de Romainville, at a distance of only 1,500 yards from the outer wall of Paris. The heights here sloping down to the canal of Ourcq are defended by a number of outworks, whilst on the other side of the fortress two redoubts defend the heights. Further to the south-east on the outer side of the same heights we find, joined by a macadamised road at a distance of 3,000 yards, the fort de Noisy; at a further distance of 2,650 yards the fort de Rosny; and at a further distance of 3,160 yards the fort de Nogent. Here the ridge of heights which commences at Belleville terminates, and the heights slope abruptly down to the river Marne. Between the above forts are situated the redoubts of Noisy, Montreuil, Boissiere, and Fontenay. A new line of defence is now formed by the river Marne, which has a width here of about 90 yards. This line is, however, strengthened at the isthmus of St. Maur, where the river is bridged over by an entrenchment 2,325 yards in length, consisting of a breastwork and fosse, and on both ends of it enfiladed by the redoubts Faisanderie and Gravelle. Here passes the railway leading from Vincennes to La Varonne. All the above mentioned fortifications surround in nearly a semi-circle the fortified castle of Vincennes, which contains the principal arsenal of Paris, the artillery practice ground, and the general drill ground for the troops at Paris, which reaches down to the banks of the river Marne. On the opposite side of the river is the angle which is formed near Alfort by the junction of the rivers Seine and Marne, and to the right of the railway line to Lyons, lies the fort of Charenton, and this concludes our first part. It only remains to mention that the ground surrounded by these fortifications is very suitable for a large entrenched camp of about 200,000 men.

2.—SOUTHERN LINE.

Opposite to the fort of Charenton, at a distance of 3,330 yards from it on the left bank of the Seine, commences the fort d'Ivry, which is situated upon the somewhat elevated ground, there the southern line of fortifications. In a nearly direct line from east to west, and at very nearly distances of 2,600 yards, follow the forts of Bicêtre, of Montrouge, of Vanves, and d'Issy—the last-named fort at about 50 feet over the Seine, which here leaves Paris again.

Between the above forts run the railway lines for Limours (resp. Sceaux) and for Versailles. The three last named forts can be commanded with rifled guns by the heights of Bagneux and Meudon which are situated behind them.

3.—WESTERN LINE.

This fort is especially strong by nature, as the Seine passes in her northerly direction Meudon and Sevres, and in her north-easterly direction St. Cloud, Boulogne, Surennes, Puteaux, Courbevoie, Neuilly, Asnières, Clichy and St. Quen, turning thence to St. Denis. Between the river and the town lies the famous Bois de Boulogne.

Five bridges lead here between the above mentioned places over the river, and at the railway station of Asnières is the great railway bridge for all the railway lines from Normandy, St. Germain, and Versailles (Route Droite). Only one single fort protects this country, but it is the largest and strongest of all—the fort of Mont Valerien, 415 feet above the Seine—and from which one has a beautiful view of Paris and the country around it. A macadamised road and the bridge of Surennes unites this fort with the Bois de Boulogne. The distance from this fort to the fort of St. Denis is in a direct line 13,800 yards and to the fort d'Issy 9,000 yards, and these distances make it evident that here is the defective point. There is no doubt that the statement of the Minister of War, made on the 8th of August last, that the special committee had reported that here was an important gap in the fortifications of Paris, and that the works to fill up this gap should be proceeded with at once, points to these places. The *Soir* and *Constitutionnel* are indiscreet enough to describe this important gap, as situated in the valley on the bank of the river Seine; and further tell us that it is the intention to build a large work between Mont Valerien and the Coteaux of Meudon, which is to govern the valleys of Sèvres and Ville d'Avray, and that the point selected was Montretout, which lies close to the railway station of St. Cloud.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 19TH SEPT., 11-20 A.M.

The Foreign Office announces that messages between the belligerents have been transmitted during the last ten days by the British Government through Lord Lyons and Count Bernstorff, and states that M. Jules Favre has determined to proceed immediately to the German head-quarters, but no basis of negotiations has yet been agreed on.

It is asserted that M. Thiers left London for St. Petersburg yesterday.

The French Government have notified that the blockade in the North Sea is raised.

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 19TH SEPT., 5 P.M.

Count Bismarck has replied affirmatively to the question of M. Jules Favre, whether he would receive him at the King's head-quarters at Meaux for negotiations.

TOURS, 20TH SEPT., 1-55 P.M.

The Paris Government have decided to construct a complete system of barricades, forming a second "enceinte." Mr. Henri Rochefort has been appointed President for carrying out this object.

It is believed the Prussians intend to attack from the south-west, between Charenton and Clamont, and will establish their head-quarters at Versailles. The Crown Prince is advancing on Fontainebleau.

LONDON, 20TH SEPT., NOON.

M. Thiers has arrived at Tours.

The army of Paris is outside the City for the purpose of harassing the enemy. The National Guards man the ramparts.

Trifling engagements have taken place in the environs.

The Government have decided to erect barricades from the second line of defence within Paris.

The Germans now occupy Versailles.

The Crown Prince is advancing towards Fontainebleau.

SIEGE OF ROME.

FLORENCE, 19TH SEPT.

Count Arnim has informed General Cadorna that the efforts to prevent opposition to the entry of the Italian troops into Rome have been unsuccessful. General Cadorna has therefore commenced a siege of Rome. The divisions of General Angioletti and Nino Bixio surround the city.

LONDON, 19TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady.

Fair Dhollera 7¼d.

The Bombay mail of the 24th ult. was delivered in London to-day.

The homeward Bombay mail of the 31st August reached Suez on the 15th.

THE CHINA MAIL.

EXPECTED RISING AGAINST FOREIGNERS.

GALLE, 20TH SEPT., 8.14 A.M.

THE steamer Orissa has arrived; she left Hongkong on the 1st, Singapore on the 9th, and Penang on the 11th September.

From Japan it is reported that a challenge has been given by the German corvette Medusa to the French corvette Dupleix and that a sea-fight was anticipated at Nagasaki.

Anti-foreign feeling increases in intensity in China.

A general rising against foreigners is expected.

Great apprehensions are felt everywhere.

Native troops are being collected.

The assassination of Viceroy Ma of Nanking was attempted on the 25th August and he was reported in a dying state The attempt is attributed to the fact that the Viceroy was the means of preventing a rising in Nanking.

Mr. Wade is still at Peking.

The French Minister will haul down his flag if the heads of the Mandarins concerned in the massacre be not given up by the 31st August.

The young Emperor has gone to his palace at Jehol.

COURT MARTIAL ON CAPT. H. GRIMES, BENGAL INFAN

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

MONDAY, 8TH AUGUST.

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice LLOYD, and the Hon Mr. Justice KEMBALL.)

VITTUL VISHWANATH PRABHU, APPELLANT; VS. RAMCHUNDER SADASHIW KIRKIRRY, RESPONDENT.

THIS was a suit to recover possession of one-half share of the Khotee estate, in the hamlet of Gowanee, and for damages for cutting timber. The plaint also prayed that if, on taking an account, it should appear that the defendant Prabhu had received any profit from the estate, the amount should be awarded to the plaintiff Kirkirry, the plaintiff being willing on his part to pay any loss if such should [illegible] final trial the claim that it was barred by [illegible]aylor, Senior Assistant [illegible]d remanded the case for [illegible] second trial before the [illegible] given for the plaintiff [illegible]or damages, but making [illegible]n respect of which it leaves the defendant [illegible]by bringing a fresh action. Against this decision an appeal was brought by the defendant Prabhu before Mr. A. Lyon, Assistant Judge of the Konean, at Tanna, who affirmed the decree with costs. The defendant now appealed to the High Court from the decree of Mr. Lyon, on the following, among other grounds:—that the lower Court decided against the appellant without giving him an opportunity to produce the whole of his evidence; that the lower Court held the suit not barred, though it was brought more than twelve years after the cause of action had accrued; that the lower Court ruled that applicant had held the land as a depository, whereas it was not so held by him; that the lower Court erred in holding that the opponent had not lost his rights to the land by failure to pay to the applicant, who was his Khot, assessment for upwards of thirty years; that the Sudder Ameen having refused to enquire whether the applicant had suffered any loss in the management of the land in dispute, and referred him to a separate suit, the Assistant Judge erred in holding that he had not proved the loss, without receiving the whole of the evidence he had to offer, &c.

The High Court gave the following judgment in the case:—

This claim was thrown out by the Sudder Ameen of Ratnagiri, who originally tried the suit, on the ground that more than 12 years had elapsed since the cause of action arose, inasmuch as the plaintiff had not had management of the land sued for for more than 30 years previous to the institution of the suit. On appeal, Mr. Naylor, then Assistant Judge of Ratnagiri, overruled this objection, holding that the defendant to whom the plaintiff's share had been made over on the 27th December 1828 by the revenue authorities, must be looked on in the light of "a depository," and therefore the term of 60 years laid down in clause 15, section 1, Act XIV., 1859, was applicable, and he remanded the case for re-investigation on its merits. No special appeal was preferred against this remand order, and the case was disposed of by the same Sudder Ameen and a decree passed in the plaintiff's favour. The decision being appealed against, the case went before Mr. Lyon, acting Assistant Judge, who declined to enter into the question of limitation, considering himself incompetent to do so, as the issue had been already tried and determined by his predecessor (Mr. Naylor). On the other issues he concurred with the lower Court and confirmed the decree. The case now comes before us on special appeal, and among the objections raised, one is that the suit is barred by the law of limitations. It is, however, argued for the plaintiff that as no special appeal was preferred against the remand order of Mr. Naylor, who decided the question of limitation in the plaintiff's favour, the defendant cannot now dispute the point. We have therefore first to determine whether the omission of the defendant to make a special appeal against Mr. Naylor's interlocutory decree debars him from raising the question now. We think this question must be decided in the negative. The former practice of this Court was not to admit a special appeal against a remand order, but since the ruling in Special Appeal 85, of 1865, Subhana Madanji vs. Bakta Jiwanshet, decided by Couch C.J., and Tucker and Warden J.J., on the 12th April 1865, such special appeals have been allowed. It has, however, never been held by this Court that the omission to prefer such a special appeal will preclude the aggrieved party from bringing up the whole case in a special appeal against the subsequent decision, and it has been repeatedly decided by the Calcutta High Court that a remand order may be looked on in the light of an interlocutory order in the course of the suit, to which objection may be raised in a special appeal against the ultimate decision. It has also been held by the Privy Council—vide 7 Moore's Indian Appeals, p. 302; and Sutherland's Privy Council Judgments, p. 627—that such an order of remand *is* an interlocutory one, inasmuch as it does not purport to dispose of the case and may be called into question in appeal, even though acquiesced in and submitted to at the time. We are therefore, it appears to us, justified in going back to Mr. Naylor's decree to see whether the question of limitation was properly disposed of. Mr. Naylor held that the land was deposited for management during the absence of the plaintiff in hands of the defendant, who was to give it up on the return of the plaintiff with any surplus that might have accrued after defraying the costs of management or to be re-imbursed should he have sustained any loss, and as under this arrangement defendant had become a depository, the term of 60 years laid down in clause 15, section 1, Limitation Act, was considered applicable to the suit, and hence it was not barred. This view of the law seems however to be erroneous and is opposed to the ruling of this Court in Special Appeal No. 96, of 1866, wherein it was held that the term 'depository' in this Act does not apply to immoveable property, but it has been argued, and we think justly, looking to the terms of the Mamlutdar's order, that the defendant held this property in trust for the eventual benefit of the plaintiff, and hence under section 2 of the said Act which provides that no suit against a "trustee in his life-time shall be barred by any length of time," the claim is not inadmissible on this score of limitation. The last question for our consideration is whether the defendant has not been put to a disadvantage by the non-reception of certain evidence by the Sudder Ameen. The Assistant Judge has held that the defendant has failed to prove that while in management of the village he sustained any loss, but it appears that the defendant was deprived of the opportunity of producing all his evidence on this point by irregular and altogether unwarrantable procedure on the part of the Sudder Ameen, before whom certain papers were produced by the Collector on the citation of the defendant; but because they were long and could not be copied in the course of one day, the Collector's subordinate was allowed to take them away again and no copies have been placed on the record. The Sudder Ameen also declined to summon certain witnesses for whose examination application was made long previous to the decision of the case. We are therefore of opinion that the decree of the lower Court should be reversed and the case remanded, in order that the papers referred to may be taken into consideration and the witnesses named in Durkhast No. 79 may be examined, with the view to determine what amount the defendant is entitled to receive on account of any loss he may have sustained during his management of the village.

OUTWARD BOUND.

THE following passengers left Madras by the P. & O. steamer Rangoon on the 16th inst.:—

For Southampton.—Lieut. W H A St. Wilton, Lieut. C H Smith, Mr J Rymer Jones, Mrs Duff and infant.

For Suez.—Dr Geo Smith, Mrs Smith and infant, and Mr Shaw.

A POSER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY EXAMINER."

SIR,—In the last paragraph in your to-day's paper re Ameer Khan, Mr. Anstey is reported as having said—"If His Lordship's decision be against us, I say it with grief, there will be no other remedy left to a man of spirit, whatever be his creed or colour, except *immediate departure or open rebellion*."

His Lordship did decide against them some days ago and yet Mr. Anstey is still to be seen in the Town Hall. What inference is to be drawn from this?

VOX ET PRÆTERA NIHIL.

INDIAN ITEMS.

ON the recommendation of the Government of Madras, the Governor-General has sanctioned the transfer of the Treasury business at Port Blair to the Commissariat Officer of that settlement. The arrangement will effect a saving of about Rs. 5,640 a year.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.—Consequent on the absence, on leave, of Mr. E. B. Powell, C.S.I., the Director of Public Instruction, the Government have instructed Mr. H. E. Stokes, the Under-Secretary to Government, to take temporary charge of the office of the D. P. I. and conduct its duties, pending the return of the permanent incumbent, without prejudice to his own duties in the Secretariat.

THE Bengal High Court, being of opinion that injustice and hardship may often ensue from the indiscriminate exercise by magistrates, of the power to refuse mooktears to act and plead for accused persons in the Criminal Court, points out that the terms of the law do not warrant any *general rule* for the exclusion of mooktears in all cases, but only allow the exercise by magistrates of a discretion in each case as it arises. And the High Court expects that magistrates will not, by indiscriminate exclusion of persons, who are invested by law with a distinct professional status in criminal trials, deprive parties of legal aid, which they could frequently obtain at a moderate cost.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—20TH SEPT.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

THEFTS.—Pandoo Wittoo was sentenced to be imprisoned for ten days for stealing a silk waist-band.—Munwar Dhondee was charged with stealing fifty rupees in cash, from Emambux Khoodabux. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

GAMBLING.—Four natives were yesterday charged with being found gaming with cards, dice, and money in a public place on the Byculla Road. They were adjudged guilty and fined ten rupees each, with the alternative of a fortnight's imprisonment.

THE LAW AS TO HOONDEES.

IN the Small Cause Court on the 13th September, the First and Fourth Judges disposed of a case at the instance of Nagindas Bhagwandas against Motilal Culiandas involving a point as to the law of hoondees. The claim was brought by the plaintiff to recover Rs. 183-7-4 upon a document purporting to be a hoondee drawn by one Jey Kisun Purshotumdas on the 5th Bhadarwa Shood Savunt 1925, requesting the defendant Motilal Culiandas to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 175. The present claim of Rs. 183-7-4 was made up with the principal Rs. 175, and interest thereon at the usual rate. The defendant Motilal had endorsed the hoondi in these words—"To be paid to Sha Nagindas Bhagwandas; hand-writing of self."

The case came on for trial before his Honour the Fourth Judge on the 18th August, when Mr. Hormusjee appeared for the defendant, and admitting the endorsement to be in the handwriting of his client, contended that the acceptance was not signed by the defendant, and that therefore he could not be charged with it under the Indian Bill of Exchange Act, No. V. of 1866, section 11, and he requested the Court to dismiss the case.

Mr. Moroba Canoba, on behalf of the plaintiff, replied that the acceptance on the hoondee was such as to meet al the intentions of the legislative enactment, and he tried to show what was considered a signature under the native practise, as also under the law of England. His Honour the Fourth Judge (Mr. Moroba observed) seemed to be inclined to favour the contention of the defendant's advocate, and was going to nonsuit the plaintiff, when it was proposed by him (Mr. Moroba)—looking to the importance of the question involved in the case—to take the case before the Full Court for its opinion; and it was with the permission of his Honour the Fourth Judge and the consent of the advocate of the defendant, that Mr. Moroba was going to submit this application. The 11th section of Act No. 5 of 1866 ran thus—"No acceptance of any bill of exchange, whether inland or foreign, made after the 1st day of May, 1866, shall be sufficient to bind or charge any person, unless the same be in writing on such bill, or if there be more than one part of such bill, on one of such parts, and signed by the acceptor or some person duly authorized by him." In like manner the Statute of Frauds provided that, in order to render a contract binding, there should be a note or memorandum of the contract in writing signed by the party to be charged or by some person authorized by him in that behalf. Now, the principal questions which the Court had to decide were—what was a signature, and what was a sufficient signature for the purposes of the Indian law? According to the commercial practice of the native mercantile community of Bombay, the simple fact of the drawee having seen the hoondee, and taken a copy of it, or endorsed the word "registered" and so on on its back, was a sufficient acceptance, but the Act relied upon by the defendant seemed to declare such an acceptance to be no longer binding on the acceptor.

Mr. O'Leary—Mr. Moroba, your own experience ought to satisfy you that the acceptance which you have alluded to is not signed even according to the native way.

Mr. Moroba—I will try, your Honours, to show that it is sufficiently signed according to law, and I will quote from the Leading Cases of Smith an analogous case. According to Wharton's Law Lexicon, a signature is defined to be—"A sign or mark impressed upon anything; a stamp, a mark" and Webster adds—"The name of the subscriber written by himself. If I write surplain with a sign, mark, or stamp means, but I will show that the endorsement on the hoondee admitted by the defendant to have been made by him, is a sufficient "sign" or token of acceptance. The words "handwriting of self" were a sufficient signature for the authentication of the acceptance. European signatures begin with the initial letters of the Christian name or names, followed by the surname of the family. In the North-West Provinces, the signature was composed of the name of the father followed by the name of the subscriber. In some parts of the Malabar Coast, or rather the natives of that part of the country, first put the surname of the family, followed by their own name. The princes and chiefs of India sometimes put the word "Sahi," or tree, as their signature. Some simply conclude the document or letter by the word "Mortub-Sud," or sealed; others put the date in their handwriting; and some have a particular word or words which are put at the top of a document as symbols, and those are held to be their signatures. The Holkar of Indore had a firm in Bombay, which was conducted under a fictitious name; and that name was used as the signature of the Holkar, and the Holkar was held liable for all debts and demands contracted under that signature. With your Honours' permission I will read the notes added at the foot of the case Wain vs. Warlters, Smith's Leading Cases vol. 2, page 234—"The case of Wain vs. Warlters is, however one of so much celebrity, that it would have been improper to omit it in a selection of leading cases; it was confirmed, as is there stated, by Saunders vs. Wakefield, 4 B. and A. 596; and has since been acted on in numerous cases, which are collected in the note above referred to. It will be recollected that according to the Statute the agreement or some memorandum, or note thereof, is to be in writing, signed by the party to be charged therewith or some other person thereunto by him lawfully authorized. On these words it has sometimes been a question what can be deemed as sufficient signature to meet these words."

Mr. Bhasker Damodhar—You need not read the whole of the case, but only such parts of it as are pertinent to our present purpose.

Mr. Moroba proceeded to say that in Johnson vs. Dodgson, 2 Mee and Welsby, 653, the following letter, written by the defendant, was held sufficiently signed to satisfy the 17th section of the Statute of Frauds—" Leeds, 19th October 1836. Sold John Dodgson (the defendant) 27 packets. Playsted. 1836, Sussex at 103s. The buk to answer the sample. 4 packets Selme Beckley's at 95s. Samples and invoice to be sent by Rockingham coach. Payment in banker's at two months. Signed for Johnson, Johnson, and Co. (the plaintiffs), D. MORSE." This memorandum, their Honours would perceive, Mr. Moroba said, was simply written by the defendant, whilst it was signed by the plaintiffs. It would also appear from these notes that a mark made by a person who could write was held to be a sufficient signature within the Statute. Their Honours were aware that in all cases where documents are exhibited as authenticated by simple marks, the fact of those marks having been made by A. and B., is indicated by a third person writing about the marks the full names of A. and B. In the case before the Court, the sign or token of authentication, viz., "handwriting of self," was unequivocally admitted by the defendant to be made by himself; and, in his opinion, the precedent quoted by him from Smith's Leading Cases favoured the view that the acceptance on the hoondee was sufficiently signed to meet the spirit and object of the law. He would further quote from these notes—"A letter from defendant commencing Mr. Stanley begs to inform Messrs. Lobb and Co.,' &c., without any other signature, has been considered sufficient within 6 Geo. IV. c. 16, s. 131, to revive a claim barred by a bankrupt's certificate: Lobb vs. Stanley, 5 Q. B., 574; and an agreement written by a defendant, commencing 'Mr. A. B. has agreed,' &c., satisfies the 4th section of the Statute of Frauds, as a signature by A. B. (Propert vs. Parker, 1 Rees and Myl., 625) notwithstanding the doubt in Morrison vs. Turnour, 13 Ves. 175." "The object of all the statutes," says Mr. Justice Patteson in Lobb vs. Stanley, "is merely to authenticate the genuineness of the document." Any person present on the occasion could have properly written under the endorsement, that it was made by Motilal Culiandas, the defendant. Here they had the defendant's admission that the whole of the endorsement was written by him. He would therefore submit that the endorsement on the hoondee sued upon was quite sufficient to bind the party whom they sought to charge.

Mr. O'Leary—We hold the endorsement not sufficient to bind the defendant. Besides the endorsement there ought be a mark, sign, or stamp.

The application was accordingly refused.

THE NAVAL ACTION OFF RUEGEN.

THE *Stettiner Zeitung* publishes the subjoined report of the naval engagement between the Prussian and French fleets off Rügen:—

"On the morning of the 17th instant H.M. despatch-boat Grille left Rügen in order to look out for the French fleet, of which rumours had come to hand for the last day or two. From the height of Möen there was nothing whatever to be seen or heard of the enemy; but at length the Grille discerned the masts of a fleet consisting of seven French ironclads and two gunboats. The Grille sailed to within about 3,000 paces of the enemy's fleet, which at once opened upon this single boat a hot broadside fire, and simultaneously gave chase. This was exactly what the Grille desired; and by alternately giving way and then coming to—all the while replying with her two 12-pounders to the heavy fire of the French ironclads—the Grille drew the enemy into the neighbourhood of the Wittower Posthaus, where our gunboats Drache, Blitz, and Salamander were lying, which the moment they heard the report of cannon-firing at sea, gave the signal 'Weigh anchor,' rejoined the Grille, and immediately opened fire. The commodore of the flotilla, Captain Graf Waldersee, gave the signal from his flagship, 'Let every commander attack the enemy to the utmost of his powers,' and bravely did the little flotilla steam up to the overpowering fleet of the foe. For two hours the fight went on, until it was broken off by the withdrawal" of our gunboats, which, as unarmoured wooden boats, could make no offensive attack on the heavy armour-clad ships of the enemy. Although, as a rule, the French seemed to take good aim, their shots were invariably either too high or fell short. Moreover, it was not easy to hit our little boats, which were hardly visible above the waves. More of our shots took effect; and one shell fired from the Salamander must be especially noted, which could be clearly seen to burst upon the enemy's deck and produce a clear space among the men who were serving the guns. Our vessels were very fortunate, and made the harbour again without either killed or wounded; but we must freely confess that had one of the French 9-inch shells struck any of our ships the damage would have been very serious. The craft that were engaged in the fight shipped supplies of ammunition to-day at Strahlsund, and then returned at once to the outer station."

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATURE.

THE Council met at Simla on Tuesday, the 6th September.

OUDH TALUQDARS' RELIEF BILL.

The Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to relieve from incumbrances the estates of Taluqdars in Oudh was taken into consideration, and the bill as amended was passed.

COINAGE AND MINT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Coinage and the Mint be taken into consideration. He said that this was emphatically a measure of consolidation. Its object was the improvement of the law, and not the settlement of any of the delicate questions which were connected with the state of the currency. On these questions the bill committed the Government to nothing, and he (Mr. Stephen) believed that they saw no immediate necessity for entering upon their consideration. He made this statement, because he had seen in the public papers statements which showed that the measure had been misunderstood, and that it was supposed to be something more than it really was, a part of the general scheme of consolidation to which he had so often referred. Had it been a financial or currency measure, it would have been introduced by his hon'ble friend, Sir R. Temple, who was the proper person to deal with such subjects. Though, however, the measure was a juridical and not a financial one, it had the sanction and approval of the Financial Department, and the opportunity had been taken of making a few alterations in the law which the experience of that department recommended. Still, with the exception of the clauses relating to the destruction of light weight, counterfeit, and called-in coin, the bill was little but a re-arrangement, in twenty-eight sections, of the law now scattered through four Regulations and two Acts. The changes made by the Select Committee might be shortly stated. As money could only be made exact within a certain limit of error, the Committee had followed the example of the recent English Act (33 Vic., cap. 10), and introduced clauses providing that the 'remedy,' or permissible deviation from standard weight and fineness, for gold and silver coins, should be as follows:—

	Remedy if weight.	Remedy in fineness.
Gold Mohur.		
½ ditto.	} ...	} 1000
¼ ditto.	1000	
Double ditto.		
Rupee.		
½ ditto	} 1000 ...	} 1000
¼ ditto	7 1000	
⅛ ditto	10 10000	} 1000

The remedy for all copper coins would be one-fortieth in weight. In section nine the clauses relating to the receipt of mohurs and sovereigns in payment of Government demands had been omitted. This matter was, the Committee thought, better left to the Executive. Part VII. had been restricted to silver coin; the power to cut light-weight, counterfeit, and called-in coins was confined to such officers as Government would appoint in this behalf; and such power would be exercised subject to rules prescribed by the Government of India. Coins so cut which were counterfeit or had been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wearing, would be returned. But genuine coins so cut, which had lost more than two per cent. in weight, or had been called in, would be received at the rate of one rupee per tola. These alterations rendered unnecessary the section regarding the decision of disputes by a Magistrate. In Part VIII. clauses had been introduced requiring the Mint Master to receive all bullion fit for coinage which might be brought to the Mint in certain quantities, and imposing a charge for melting or cutting of one-fourth per mille on gold, and of one per mille on silver bullion. Where bullion so brought was withdrawn, the Committee had provided that the withdrawal should be within twenty-four hours after receiving the Assay Master's report, and on payment of a fee prescribed by the Government of India. Section nineteen, as to the additional duty for coining half and quarter rupees, had been struck out. It would, if enacted, have injured the poorer classes by preventing the free issue of small coin without extra charge. The Committee had empowered the Governor-General in Council to make rules as to the staff and management of the Mint, and also (by notification in the *Gazette*) to diminish the amount of remedy allowed, to call in coins, to prescribe rules for the guidance of officers authorised to cut or break coin, to establish mints at any places in British India other than Calcutta and Bombay, to abolish both or either of the mints at those towns, and to regulate any matter relating to coinage and the mint not provided for by the bill. Lastly, Bengal Regulation XIV. of 1817 had been added to the schedule of repealed enactments.

The Hon'ble Sir R. Temple desired to express, on behalf of the Financial Department, the obligation it was under to the Legislative Department for the care with which the present measure had been elaborated.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CORONERS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen introduced the Bill to consolidate the laws relating to coroners, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in six weeks. He said that this bill was also a measure of consolidation, and would, if enacted, put an end to the separate existence of five enactments.

The motion was put and agreed to.

PRISONS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to prisons in the Punjab, Oudh, the Central Provinces, and British Burmah.

PRISONERS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell asked leave to postpone his motion for leave to introduce a bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to prisoners.

Leave was granted.

LOCAL EXTENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Strachey be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to declare and consolidate the law relating to the local extent of the general Regulations and Acts, and the local limits of the jurisdiction of the High Courts and chief controlling Revenue authorities.

The motion was put and agreed to.

MAULMAIN TIMBER DUTIES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen moved for leave to introduce a Bill to legalize the levy of duties on certain timber imported into Maulmain between July 1864 and August 1865. He said that duties on foreign timber imported into Maulmain by the Salween river, which flowed through the Tenasserim Division, had, since 1842, been levied at a place called Kado: Down to October 1864 these duties were supposed to be authorised by Act XXX. of 1854, section seven, which provided that "teak timber floated down any river in the Martaban *or Tenasserim* Divisions, should be charged with the same duty as that chargeable for the time being under section six on teak timber passing a river frontier custom-house," *i. e.* (as appears from section six), a custom-house on either of the rivers Irawadi and Sitang. But duties levied on timber passing down these two rivers were abolished by a notification in the Foreign Department made under Act IV. of 1863, and dated the 4th June 1863. Thenceforward, therefore, the levy of duties on the Salween river was unauthorised. The change in the law as regards the Salween was, of course, unintentional, and had been, until quite recently, unknown both to the local authorities and the public. The present bill was intended to legalize the levy of these duties from the 1st July 1864 down to the 31st August 1865, and to indemnify the officers concerned. For the duties levied before the former date the Limitation Act would provide, while those levied after 2nd August 1865 were legalized by Act VII. of 1869.

The motion was put and agreed to.

EVIDENCE BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Strachey be added to the Select Committee on the bill to define and amend the Law of Evidence. He said that the motion afforded him an opportunity of saying a few words on a measure of the very highest importance. The Evidence Act was drafted by the Indian Law Commissioners, and sent out to this country two years ago. It was introduced by Mr. Maine, referred to a Committee, several of the members of which had now ceased to belong to the Council, and published in the *Gazette* for general information. Objections of great weight had been taken to it by many of the most distinguished lawyers in India, and, no doubt, the subject was one which required the most careful handling. It was impossible to exaggerate the practical importance of the bill, as it would regulate the most important part of the procedure of every court of justice throughout the Empire. Such a measure would, of course, require the most careful consideration in each of its parts, and it appeared to him (Mr. Stephen) that the great question about the bill was, had time to consider was, what was likely to be practically useful in the various courts, and, in particular, in the courts of the mofussil. The English Law of Evidence had been gradually constructed by the decisions of successive generations of Judges and by Acts of Parliament, and it assumed throughout that the court had the assistance of a highly-qualified bar, that the facts in dispute were decided by a jury, and that the Judge was to act as an umpire between two litigants, and not as an independent enquirer into facts. The result had been that the object of many of the rules of evidence was rather to bring the proceedings to a point than to aid enquiry into truth. It was not so much a guide to the Judge as a set of conditions imposed upon the parties. He (Mr. Stephen) felt doubts whether such a system could be advantageously introduced into this country without great modifications. At the same time it was necessary to take some steps. The law was in a state of great uncertainty. No one could say precisely how the English Law of Evidence did, and how far it did not, prevail in the mofussil, and the consequence was that the subject caused great difficulty and uncertainty. As a proof of this he (Mr. Stephen) might observe that in Messrs. Cowell and Woodman's Indian Digest, which contained notes of cases decided in about eight years, the title 'Evidence' filled no less than twenty-three royal octavo pages in small print and double columns. There were probably from four to five hundred decisions noted upon the subject. This was the state of things for which the committee would have, if possible, to provide a remedy. If we could, which in justice to exceedingly hard-worked officials ought not to be permitted to continue.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named:—on the Bill to consolidate the laws relating to Coroners, the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell and the mover.

The Council then adjourned to the 20th September.

THE SUCCOUR OF THE WOUNDED.

HÔTEL DARMSTADTER HOF, Darmstadt, Aug. 21, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am glad to be able to give you a satisfactory account of my party. There is now, I hope, a certainty of our being useful.

After four days' delay in Berlin the prospect of moving forward seemed no nearer than at first, and I determined to break through official obstacles if possible. I therefore wrote to the Crown Princess, asking her Royal Highness to use her influence to get us sent on, and telling her that our presence in Berlin was consequent upon a telegram which you had informed me had been received from the Princess Alice. On Friday I received a telegram desiring me to attend her Royal Highness at the Crown Prince's Palace in Berlin on the following afternoon; but as I had succeeded by Friday afternoon in getting my papers complete, I thought it right to go to Pots. dam to see the Princess's Chamberlain, and to ask to be excused from the audience, so that I might save twelve or twenty-four hours in going to the front by starting the same evening. Her Royal Highness, however, desired to see me immediately, and received me very kindly.

She spoke of various matters relating to the war, and particularly to the medical business of the campaign. I was surprised to find her so conversant with medical terms, and so well informed as to the requirements of the army. She inquired particularly as to the supplies that we had brought with us, and in several cases I was able to answer her questions in the affirmative, but she was disappointed that we had not brought a considerable stock of surgical instruments and chloroform. The instruments, she said, were badly needed, and no good English chloroform was obtainable. She also said that instruments were thrown aside and lost, from the impossibility of getting them repaired on the field. The Princess took me into the Crown Prince's room, where a table stood, partly covered with bandages, corn-presses, charpie, &c., made by her own hands, and supporting also a French cuirass, helmet, sabre, and flag, which, she said, were presents from Wissembourg. She took all the charpie that she had made from a box on the table, and rolled it up in my pocket-handkerchief, asking me to tell the wounded man for whom I used it that it was of her making. The Crown Princess looked well, but was at no pains to conceal her anxiety and distress about the fearful losses of the German army.

I have come forward as fast as possible to Darmstadt, and have this morning been received in the kindest manner by the Princess Louis of Hesse, who took me in her carriage to a hospital established at the Orangerie, and sent for the local chairman of the Hülfs Verein, to whom she entrusted me. A large part of the Princess's palace is given up to the work of collecting and packing charpie, bandages, linen, and all kinds of necessaries for the army, and the whole of her time appears to be also given up to care for the sick and wounded. I noticed that in the hospital she knew nearly all the patients who were in bed by sight, and in many cases remembered what their injuries were. I am told, also, that she goes to meet nearly every train that arrives with wounded, and visits the hospital two or three times a day. Indeed, in view of the excitement and exertion which she every day undergoes, one cannot but regard her state of health with some apprehension, lest her kindness and self-sacrifice should lead her beyond the bounds of prudence. . . . .

Herr Weber estimates that 800,000 Prussians have gone over the border. One sees here many very young officers, with very new uniforms, who have apparently just been commissioned in the Reserve. The Princess said that the Hessian division had been under fire on all three days—the 16th, 17th and 18th—about Mars la Tour, and that a great many officers have been lost. This is, of course, a heavy blow, but there is very little indication of excitement in the town. As it is Sunday, there are many people in the streets, but they do not congregate in groups, and the Hülfs Verein notices, with a few Hessian and North German flags, are the chief indications of a state of war that a stranger would observe. . . . .—Yours very faithfully,

Lieut.-Colonel R. Lloyd-Lindsay, M.P. CHARLES MAYO.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

(FROM A PARISIAN.)

Tuesday Night, Aug. 23.

Our perils are of two kinds: we have to fear defeat in the field and revolution at home. The two dangers are closely connected, and, according to circumstances, may either counteract each other or, by combining, be both increased tenfold. The fear of giving hope and encouragement to the invader may continue to stave off revolution, but it is no less probable that actual defeat, and the consequent outburst of rage and mortification, would sweep away the poor remnant of the Empire that is still left. On the other hand, there are many people who (while admitting that the enemy would have triumphed at a change of Government, which would have seemed to be the result of its victories) are of opinion that, had the Legislative Body boldly assumed the executive power—in a word, acted like a Convention with or without the name—France would have been made aware of her peril, and, springing to her feet, would have hurled back the enemy. The origin of this idea may no doubt be traced back to that popular legend of the fourteen armies of the Convention which, eighty years ago drove back invading Europe—a legend which belongs to other days, to other tactics, and to other armaments; but the very fact that the legend is still living and is cherished by all parties justifies a belief in the patriotic force which Republican or Revolutionary France might have put forth. When all is over, it will be comparatively easy for philosophizing historians to pronounce upon the better course, but for the present the wisest patriots may well hesitate. I, for one, feel no shame in confessing my doubts.

Up to the present time, those counsels of moderation and dignity which most Englishmen, I fancy, will be inclined to approve have prevailed. Notwithstanding the prompting of indignation and contempt, no change of front has been attempted before the enemy. The Emperor, though quietly set aside, has not been deposed, and parties have apparently abdicated their pretensions in presence of the common danger. Rational men have rejoiced at this, for it seemed monstrous to excite external divisions when all our united efforts against the foreign foe were barely sufficient. But as the war proceeds and appears daily more clearly driving to a fatal end—as the fear of a successful invasion opposes to the original one of fraud and swallows up all other dangers—it becomes a question whether the appearance of dignity and the gratification of a praiseworthy desire for union may not have been purchased too dearly. France may fall with grace like the dying gladiator; but might it not have been possible—certainly it might have been better—to have struggled out of her danger even by the most irregular means? Every day shows more clearly that invaluable time has been lost by the desire at the outset to respect the Emperor's position. The country has been in a great measure sacrificed to the dynasty. Bazaine was appointed a week too late at the army; Trochu a week too late at Paris; and now the dynastic fear of arming the nation will probably cause the defenders of Paris to be too late in their turn. There is no denying that there is very great danger in arming the people, but it is no less evident that an invaded nation has an imprescriptible right to self-defence. If a gaol were on fire, if a convict ship were sinking, liberty would be given to the inmates to save themselves if possible. In fact, the nation is being armed, though reluctantly, by the authorities; but it may be feared that to repel the Prussians, though probably in full time to put down the Empire, should it attempt to survive the ruin it has brought on France.

The great difficulty from the first has arisen from the miserable elements which compose our Legislative Body. As soon as our eyes had proved the incapacity of the Emperor and his favourite agents, all eyes were turned towards that assembly. It became the only power in France. But it must not be forgotten that four-fifths of its members were the official majority elected under M. Forcade de la Roquette's administrative patronage, whose interests were bound up with the duration of the Emperor's rule. Of the complete nullity (*aplatissement* is the French word which would best render my meaning) to which these men are now reduced you can have no conception. But it was not always so. At first they were bold enough, and opposed every measure for coercing the Government into a more vigorous resistance. As peril has increased, its never failing effect has been produced, and the more resolute party has taken the upper hand. A sense of decorum and, it may be, remorse for the blind complaisance which has mainly brought about the national disasters, prevented with the majority giving in at once, and, while they have been preparing their conversion, irreparable time has flown by. A long struggle was required even to make them consent to the permanency of the Chamber, so rebellious did the proceeding appear to them, and, up to this time, they have managed to meet only to ask the Ministers questions about the war, which generally are not answered. But this state of affairs is changing fast. The Legislative Body will have power thrust upon it by the irresistible force of things, and the official candidates of M. de Forcade la Roquette will very soon be the members of a Convention, whether they like it or not. This will not be one of the least unexpected results of the war.

The concord which seems to reign among our representatives is, I am sorry to say, only apparent; and all the passions of the old Convention are already at work in our outwardly peaceable Chamber. Already the germs which may easily ripen into proscriptions are distinctly visible. A member belonging to the so called "moderate" Left was speaking to me the other day of the necessity of forming an Executive Committee of Defence in the Legislative Body, and when I objected that the majority might prove unwilling to vote such a measure, he exclaimed, "Then we must call in the people to our aid!" These are fearful words. In presence of fierce and outraged patriotism the guilty Right and Right Centre must give in. I may add that they are not the men to resist, and already wonderful concessions have been made.

You know the different proposals which have been made, all tending to give the Legislature a share in the Executive Government. M. de Keratry proposed on Monday that nine deputies should be added to the Committee of Defence now existing, which was appointed by the Government. This proposal having been rejected by Count Palikao, the Chamber, making a concession, proposed that three of its members only should be admitted. These three members, it is said, would have been M.M. Thiers, Buffet, and Daru. But even this the Government would not accept, arguing, not without reason, that the Legislature should not interfere in the composition of a committee for whose acts the Executive is responsible. To-day M. Glais-Bizoin brought forward a new motion. He proposes that a committee of nine members, chosen by the Legislative Body, should be appointed "to communicate with the Committee of Defence." What will be the result of this proposal we shall know to-morrow, but to-day's sitting was one of the most tumultuous and stormy we have seen for a long while. The most resolute, or, if you will, the most violent, party are determined to get the upper hand and to assume the direction of affairs. They will succeed I have now little doubt (thanks to the increasing peril of our situation), either by forcing their more timid colleagues to act with them, or, if need be, by acting without them.

The proclamation of the Republic would follow sooner or later. The only question, as I pointed out at the beginning of this letter, is whether all this internal strife, all those risks of civil war, may not be made when their only possible good results are no longer within our reach—whether we may not have revolution without having had the possible benefit of revolutionary forces to repel the invader.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Aug. 26.

SPIES IN TIME OF WAR.

PARIS, TUESDAY.

SPIES! The bare utterance of the word leaves a nasty taste in the mouth. There are few things so puzzling as to tell how a man can ever persuade himself to become a spy in time of war, aware as he must be of the certain and horrible consequences of detection. When peace reigns upon earth, when eavesdropping does not infer contingent fusilation, and when you can air your eye at a keyhole without the risk of getting a stiff neck by means of a halter, it is easy to comprehend that espionage may become a pleasant and profitable, although a not very reputable, occupation. The French nation, for example, who are just now moved by such a patriotic spasm of indignation against spies, are not averse, under ordinary circumstances, from the habitual pursuit of those delicate little inquiries into other people's affairs which we associate with Mr. J. L. Toole in the character of Paul Pry. In good sooth, had I been asked a few weeks since to fix upon the community whom I held to be most proficient in the arts of the *mouchard* and the delator, I should unhesitatingly have fixed on the French as that people. They seemed to possess a genius for spying, at once bright, peculiar, and unapproachable. They possessed, quite irrespective of those agents of the secret police of whom Balzac has told us in "Vautrin," and Hugo in "Les Misérables," a legionary host of domestic spies, who devoted themselves to the investigation of the minutest concerns of your daily life, and whose graphic little reports true as the needle to the pole and as the dial to the sun, seldom failed to show their magnetic attraction for the Rue de Jérusalem. The concierge who pulled the door-string for you; the waiter who brought your *café au lait* in the morning; the pretty blanchisseuse who laid out the store of clean linen she had brought home from the wash, and was always two false collars and a handkerchief short in her account, necessitating another visit on her part; the very *homme de peine* who blacked your boots and brushed your clothes were all—if common report did not do them gross injustice—attentive observers of your acts and deeds, faithful recorders of your movements, and intelligent scrutineers of the correspondence you might be incautious enough to leave about. There was not much harm in all this, you thought. It was the custom of the country. The French were an inquisitive race, thirsty for information; and so long as you had done nothing of which you were ashamed, why should they not keep a watch over you, and from time to time report to headquarters? Even when you were in the daily rage of tomatoes at breakfast, of smoking cubas in preference to cheroots, and of, wearing a Pulvermacher chain round your waist? But the tables have been terribly turned with regard to espionage during the last few weeks. It is now the French themselves whom we find complaining with passionate indignation of being overrun by a loose swarm of insidious and unscrupulous spies. In the two terrible words "Espion Prussien" is summed up a whole vocabulary of rage, suspicion, and terror. The Satanic Bismarck, it is supposed, has let loose on the inoffensive and ingenuous Gallication a countless horde of secret agents, wily as foxes, treacherous as serpents, desperate as dragons. It is not alone in the precincts of the camp or the purlieus of the city that the instruments of the malignant Prussian Premier are to be found. They infest the most secluded hamlets, the most thinly populated districts. They are poisoning the w

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

(FROM THE "PALL MALL BUDGET" OF AUGUST 26.)

EXPLORATION OF SOUTHERN MONGOLIA.

A Russian expedition for the exploration of Southern Mongolia, under the leadership of M. N. M. Prshewalski, a superior staff-officer already favourably known by previous explorations, has been despatched under the auspices of the Russian Geographical Society, with the assistance of the Ministry of War. The expedition is intended to last three years, and M. Prshewalski, who was to have left Petersburg early in August, is to spend the winter in Pekin, and to push forward next spring towards Russian Turkestan through the Chinese parts of Central Asia which have not been visited by Europeans since Marco Polo. Another scientific expedition has started already under the Russian naturalist N. N. Miklocho Macklay, also well known by previous journeys and scientific labours.

DIE WACHT AM RHEIN.

The *Times* correspondent with the Crown Prince's army confesses that the German bands sometimes add a new terror to victory by their discordant notes, and the repose of the invaded provinces must also be sadly disturbed by the "Watch by the Rhine." As the latter promises to become historical, we give the first and last stanzas:—

A call resounds like thunder peal,
Like roar of waves and clash of steel,
To the Rhine, to the Rhine, to the German Rhine!
Who'll keep the watch by this stream of mine!
Have thou no fear, loved land of mine,
Firm and true stands the watch by Rhine.

High on the breeze the banners fly,
Loud sounds the vow while the stream runs by,
By the Rhine, by the Rhine, by the German Rhine,
We'll all keep the watch by this stream of thine!
No fear for thee, loved land of mine,
While firm and true stands the watch by Rhine.

MASCULINE WOMEN AND FEMININE MEN.

Our sex is being laughed at by the ladies of Germany as much as laughter can be indulged in such overshadowed times. Of the fifty gentlemen and fifty ladies who set out from Frankfort to minister to the wounded on the battle-fields, twenty answering to the term masculine speedily returned sickened and incapable; of the fairer half not one shrank back from her self-imposed duties. We are threatened with a revolution in the meaning of those words—masculine and feminine. But women have always been known to possess plenty of what may be called surgical nerve, while men do not appear to be so well supplied with it for voluntary purposes. We believe that the general experience of military hospitals in times of war is that men are, to say the least, as gentle nurses as women—more efficient, some say, in conciliating the patient to the pains and apprehensions of his hard lot. The terrible issues of humanity bring the sexes into closer union, in which they would appear to give and take of one another's qualities.

THE GERMAN SOLDIER'S HAND BOOK.

A letter from Wissembourg in the *North Eastern Correspondence* says that every Prussian soldier has in his pocket a sort of album containing coloured drawings of the various uniforms in the French army, so as to enable him to report when on outpost duty the exact nature of the troops he has seen. He is also provided with a little book published this year at Berlin under the title of "The German Soldier in France: Manual for enabling any German to make himself understood by Frenchmen without knowing the language of the country." This "manual" is simply a vocabulary of the words and phrases which a German soldier in France would be most likely to require in his conversations with the people. Here is a specimen:—

"Nourriture. Nous demandons à déjeuner, à dîner, à souper. Comment? Quoi? Qu'est-ce que c'est? Vous dites que vous n'avez pas de vivres? Il faut voir moi-même, et si j'en trouve vous me le payerez. Nous allons tuer ces poules, ces pigeons, ces canaris (*sic*). Rôtissez-les."

INVASION OF BELGIAN TERRITORY.

We are not surprised to learn from the French papers that the wild beasts have taken disgust at the scenes of horror to be witnessed in the neighbourhood of their own homes. The *Meuse* notices the appearance in the Ardennes of bands of wolves and wild boars, which, it states, have been driven from the forests of Germany and Alsace by the guns of Woerth and Saarbruck. The Sport, of Paris, says that wild boars and all sorts of game desert the forests of the east and fall back upon Belgium. This invasion of Belgian territory is touching upon tender ground; but great excusesshould be made for wild beasts, who must not only suffer intensely from the noise and discomfort consequent upon the incessant fighting going on around them, but must have come to the conclusion that human creatures can be wilder beasts than themselves. In the meantime, the inhabitants of the frontier towns have organized a number of battues, and have succeeded in destroying a really surprising quantity of game. In one instance as many as fifteen wild boars, old and young, were killed in a few hours.

ALGERIA.

It seems highly probable that there will be disturbances among the French as well as the Arab population of Algeria. We gather from a long and vehement article in the *Akkbar (Journal de l'Algérie)*, of Imperial proclivities, that three gentlemen, well known as leading men of high character among Algerian colonists, have refused to take the oaths of allegiance to the Government, thus excluding themselves from sitting in the General Council, and, as the *Akkbar* expresses it, making it appear that the majority of the Algerians are hostile to the Government. M. Joly, the head of this party, has avowed openly that he will seize every occasion of showing his hostility to the Government. M. Bertholon is also accused of sacrificing Algerian interests for having declared that his political convictions preclude him from taking these oaths. M. Jourdan, the third gentleman held in opprobrium by the *Akbar*, is declared to be no Algerian because he is of the same opinion. Some of the irreconcilables have even excused themselves from taking up arms; and altogether there seems every chance of the beginning of a new state of things.

GERMAN AMAZONS.

We now learn from official documents that the intended Amazon Corps, under the leadership of Miss Minna Hänsel, of Berlin, was more than a joke. That spirited lady had actually already gathered fifty-three young heroines under her banners, all ready and eager for the fray, and defying those critical remarks which, Miss Hänsel says, "were of course to be expected in these frivolous days of ours." Yet before proceeding further it was considered wise to inquire at head-quarters in what portion of the army these female volunteers would be considered most desirable. A letter was therefore addressed to General-Governor Von Falckenstein, whose answer, somewhat delayed, arrived a few days ago. He declines with many thanks the patriotic offer of their guarding the coast—one of the proposals—"since he had in the course of a journey of inspection convinced himself personally of their sufficient protection, but he would suggest to them to enrol themselves among the land-troops." Miss Hänsel, however, "considering the rapid and victorious progress of the war," thinks that the delay in the General's answer has frustrated her plans, and has accordingly disbanded her corps.

FABULOUS FOR THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

It is absolutely incredible what kind of food French readers will swallow now. We gave a specimen from the *Cicèle* the other day. This is from the *Constitutionnel* of a few days ago:—"Not only," writes its correspondent, "do the Prussians everywhere seize upon and take the food of the cities and villages they pass, but also upon all the cattle, the horses, the carriages, the carts, the fodder, everything transportable in short; they lay hold of all the money as well, and then they burn the spot clean out. Of all the places they have hitherto passed, nothing but the blackened and charred ruins remain. What the guns and the pillage have left unestroyed the fire must sweep away. But such are their losses in all rencontres with us that they have been obliged, in order to fill up the gaps in their regiments, to take our prisoners, dress them up in their dead soldiers' uniforms, and march them against us. One of these prisoners had the happiness to escape to Boulay, and he told me the story. Besides which, they take all the able-bodied men they find in our towns, and send them to Prussia to make soldiers of them." But," the writer concludes, "these barbarians will repay us, and the rate of interest will be very high."

A COOL HEAD AND A GOOD EYE.

One of the earliest lessons taught by the war has been the uselessness of weapons of precision in the hands of unpractised and excitable troops. A gun that goes off by mere volition, as the Chassepot is said to do under certain circumstances, is simply an expensive means for wasting ammunition. But, besides coolness, other qualifications are necessary in order to convert ordinary soldiers into good marksmen. No amount of training would enable the Egyptians, for instance, to use a rifle with much success. An average Egyptian can see nothing distinctly at a distance of more than 500 yards, and has no acuteness in detecting an object within as many feet. A recent traveller says that when the railway was constructed the utmost difficulty was found in procuring men capable of seeing or recognizing the difference between signals only a hundred yards off. Many candidates came, but few passed the test. One man was nearly passed, but the engineer was not quite satisfied that the fellow had not been "making good shots" at the colours. So he held up his hat at 150 yards, and the hapless signalman pronounced it to be "the red flag." This is something worse than that colour blindness which is known to prevail among our own countrymen to a very large extent, and which had led to more than one railway accident.

SHARP PRUSSIAN SUES.

A French paper says the Prussians are wonderfully well informed of everything that goes on, even to the smallest details. Some days ago a regiment of Uhlans entered a village through which the French army had passed four and twenty hours before. The French had with great difficulty obtained 3,000 rations from the country people, the Prussians required 25,000; they were told that it was impossible to comply with this demand, and that by completely despoiling the inhabitants it would be impossible to collect more than a quarter of what was claimed. The commandant pulled some notes out of his pocket and looked through them, "Where is Schiltz?" said he. "Here am I, commandant," replied an honest fellow, reddening with pride at finding himself known to so powerful a person. "You have three cows, a hundred hens. I know where you have hidden your oats; you withdrew your flour yesterday. Be so good as to fetch all that, and be quick about it." Thus the commandant called all the inhabitants one after the other, and proved to them that he was well acquainted as themselves with their resources. It is needless to add that the 25,000 rations were made up in an hour's time. The Prussians act in this manner everywhere, thanks to the skill and number of their spies; and this explains how such great numbers always seem well provided with food.

PRESS MILLIONAIRES IN AMERICA.

New York would seem to be the Goshen of newspaper proprietors, if we may trust the following paragraph from the *San Francisco Press*, giving a list of men, all with one exception still living, who within a quarter of a century have realized fortunes by starting journals:—

"James Gordon Bennett, who began the Herald with 200 or 300 dollars borrowed money, in Anne-street cellar, writing on a board, is now worth 5,000,000 dollars. Manton Marble, who ten years ago was a task writer on the *Evening Post* at 25 dollars a week, is at present sole owner of the *World*, valued at least at 500,000 dollars, and has an income of 75,000 dollars a year. Henry J. Raymond at the time of his death was worth 360,000 dollars, and made every cent. of it out of the *Times* (New York). Horace Greeley, with all his carelessness of and indifference to money, could be sold out for 150,000 dollars, though he made his entry in the metropolis a poor printer's boy, with all his fortune in a small bundle of clothes swung on a stick. James and Erastus Brooks have estates valued at more than 150,000 dollars each, all made from their earnings as owners of the *Express*. Robert Bonner, not long since a printer at the case, making with very hard work 30 dollars a week, boasts of possessing 200,000 dollars' worth of horses, has an annual income from the *Ledger* of nearly 100,000 dollars, and would not sell his popular weekly for 1,000,000 dollars. Henry C. Bowen, after failing as a merchant, turned his attention to the management of the *Independent*, and realizes 90,000 to 100,000 dollars a year from it."

THE NEUTRAL POWERS.

A correspondent at Brussels thus sketches the diplomatic situation at the present moment:—Italy and Austria on the outbreak of the war came to an understanding to maintain an "attentive neutrality," but with it is believed a secret intention of siding with, or at least morally aiding, France. But the disasters which befel France rendered it necessary for them to reconsider their position. While they were engaged in the reconsideration, England made a proposition to the neutral Powers to the effect that they should all agree to continue to maintain neutrality, and that they should engage not to change their attitude without previously communicating with all the neutrals, and listening to the observations they might see fit to make. Russia accepted and recommended the English project. Italy replied that, though not unwilling to adhere to the proposition, she could not do so without consulting Austria. Austria answered that she could not do otherwise than leave Italy full liberty of action. Italy at once ranged herself on the side of England. Her zeal (*empressement*) to do so has deeply wounded (*froisse*) France. After Italy had thus slipped away from France, Austria manifested a wish to know what view the French Government took of her position, regard being had to the negotiations (*pourparlers*) they had had together. The French Government answered that it could not think of calling on Austria under existing circumstances to aid France, even if she were disposed to do so, and that therefore France would take no offence if she, like Italy, should adhere to the English scheme The said Government added that by so doing Austria might have the means of befriending France in the negotiations for peace which will shortly have to be undertaken.

THE MARQUIS OF BUTE.

The Marquis of Bute has lately attracted no inconsiderable degree of attention, and the curiosity of the public as to his lordship's wealth and his lordship's religion has been largely stimulated by the novel of the season and the comments thereupon. But long as is the list of titles which the Marquis now enjoys (for he is also the Earl of Windsor, Viscount Mountjoy, Baron Mountstuart, Baron Cardiff, Earl of Dumfries, Viscount Ayr, Lord Crichton, Earl of Bute, Baron Kingarth, Lord Mountstuart, Cwmra, and Inchmarnock), there is one, more ancient than any, of which he has hitherto been unjustly deprived. Lord Bute has just been proved heir to the earldom of March, the origin of which dignity is a little obscure, but which is referred with much probability to the eleventh century. For five generations the Dunbars, Earls of March, occupied a high position in Scotland, superior even to that of the Douglases, and almost equal to that of the Cumins. George, 7th Earl of March, having been affronted by the Scottish monarch, threw off his allegiance and fought upon the side of Henry IV. at the battle of Shrewsbury. The result of this act was that in 1834 King James I. revenged himself by procuring the attainder of the earl's son and the forfeiture of his estates. The exiled peer and his beggared family took refuge in England, and soon sunk into such obscurity that the date and manner of the earl's death are alike unknown. Mr. A. Sinclair has discovered evidence to prove that the eventual heir of the Dunbars married, in the sixteenth century, William Macdowall, of Dowalstoun. The descent of the Marquis of Bute from that marriage is clear enough, as also is the fact that the inheritance of the earldom of March is, like most ancient Scotch dignities, open to female heirs. Whether the Marquis will care to encumber himself by any fresh addition to his numerous dignities is more doubtful.

"LE SABRE, LE SABRE."

Mr. S. Schmidt, grandson of Herr Knopff, Royal Castellan of Frederick II., has delivered his mind of what seems to have been a terrible weight thereon for many a long year. Our readers may be aware or not aware of the important fact (we really do not know whether Mr. Carlyle in his "Frederick" makes mention of it) that a certain sabre of this King was taken away by the French from the Potsdam Castle in 1806, that it was reclaimed by the Prussians in 1814 and 1815, but was not to be found anywhere. Now Mr. Schmidt writes to the *Vossische Zeitung* to inform the world that the real sabre of the great King had *never* fallen into French hands. The sabre in question was merely an "Interims-sabre," which the monarch had never touched, and which, when his own grandfather carefully removed everything belonging to Frederick from the castle, was never even thought of. "Before Napoleon," he further relates, "came to Potsdam in 1806, Murat and several generals appeared in the castle and wished to be shown into the great King's apartments. My grandparents despatched my still living mother, then a little girl of twelve years, with some servants, to fulfil this errand, to which they could not bring themselves. Arrived in the room where the sabre stood my mother broke, burst into tears, and cried, 'This is the sabre of Frederick the Great!'" An hour later it was claimed, in spite of all protests that it never had been used by the King, in the name of the Emperor. The Castellan was, of course, much abused for having "delivered with his own hand the great King's arms to the enemy," and took this affair so much to heart that he begged as a special favour the permission from Frederick William III. to be allowed to publish the truth about it. The King wisely refused, telling him he had better let the matter rest. Now his grandson has vindicated his memory, and that of "le sabre, le sabre," &c.

THE FASHIONS OF THE WAR.

We can so little imagine England devastated by war and London threatened with a siege that it is difficult to realize what must be the feelings of our neighbours in Paris at the present moment. Some very interesting information on this point is, however, given in the *Queen* of last Saturday. Tri-coloured sashes are, it seems, worn as a matter of course; they are not yet to be seen in the street, but frequently in carriages, with black costumes, and almost universally at the theatres and small evening gatherings as accompaniments to white dresses; but black, we are informed, is more generally worn at this sad period than anything else. Those who have not lost relatives in the war, but simply wear black as a mark of respect of their friends who have been less fortunate, do not adopt the deepest mourning, but, as a rule, put on black China crepe dresses, and this material is invariably worn with black silk petticoat, trimmed with three deep flounces. The newest and prettiest skirts are made with three flounces, separated with bands either of curled feathers or ravelled-out ruches in imitation of feathers. The China crêpe tunic is bordered with a feather band, and with narrow black lace gathered round like a frill. This ghastly tribute of respect must be most gratifying to the bereaved. How consoling to the widow of a young officer who has fallen on the battle-field with a bullet through his manly heart to receive a morning visit forty-eight hours after the event from a sympathizing friend clothed in a black China crêpe dress overa black silk petticoat triumed with three deep flounces! and it is curious to reflect how if there were such an association as a Milliner's Company (Limited,) the shares would form an exception to the general rule under these circumstances, and rise in value as the prospects of peace diminished: the more bereavements the more flounces. A simple costume might well be introduced by statesmen who have brought about the present condition of affairs, in the shape of a sackcloth skirt trimmed with ashes.

MAZZINI.

Whatever opinion Englishmen may hold regarding Mazzini, whether they look upon him as a disinterested patriot or as a dangerous conspirator, it is certain that he is an enemy to the Italian Government, and that he has for years past used his best exertions to overthrow it. We do not say whether this object is a right one or a wrong one, but it is clear that by the Ministers of Victor Emmanuel and by all Italians who accept the present régime in Italy Joseph Mazzini must be regarded as a traitor. Look for an instant at the subject from an Englishman's standing-point. There may be earnest and enthusiastic men among the Fenians—men who sincerely believe they are serving their country by stirring up rebellion against Great Britain. But none the less do we regard them as traitors and punish them for treason; their honesty of purpose does not prevent us from treating them as firebrands, and from stamping out the conflagration they cause with the heartiest goodwill. Mazzini lives for the sake of conspiracy, and we do him the justice to believe he would not value his life one straw if he did not expect some day to be successful. On the 13th inst. Mazzini landed at Palermo, and was immediately arrested. No one who knows the present state of Sicily can doubt that the mass of inflammable material on that island would have speedily ignited at the word of this consummately clever man; no one, we should have imagined, could question the wisdom of the Italian Government in averting the peril. The *Daily News*, however, seems to think it hard that this pure-minded and highminded patriot should be shut within the walls of a State prison, and trusts that the Government "will have the courage and the strength to let Mazzini go, not as a pardoned rebel or conspirator, but as the free citizen of a free country." Yet while expressing this wish our contemporary acknowledges that "from his youth up Mazzini has been a conspirator," and that the business of his life has been "the reconstruction of an ideal Italy, free alike from Pope and King." Supposing, which is not likely, a man equal to Mazzini were to rise among the Fenians, and were to dedicate his genius and the whole powers of his life to the overthrow of British rule in Ireland, we wonder whether, if we were fortunate enough to secure the arch-conspirator, the *Daily News* would counsel us to let him go free.

COMMISSARIAT ARRANGEMENTS IN THE 13TH CENTURY.

The commissariat arrangements of the thirteenth century seem to have been better than those of the French in the present day, if we may judge from a memorandum dated at Berwick, 28th of December, 1299 (original in French), which appears in the list of certain national manuscripts of Scotland (facsimiles of which are being taken by photozincography) appended to the late report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. The memorandum sets forth that whereas the King had appointed at York Alexander the Convert, purveyor of victuals and other necessaries for Stirling Castle, by view of Ralph de Kirkcoy and three others belonging to that castle, the said Alexander had freighted a ship called *The Godall of Beverley*, whereof John, the son of Walter, was master, to convey the provisions from Berwick-upon-Tweed to the said castle; but the said ship had been ordered by Sir John of Drokenesford, keeper of the King's wardrobe, to proceed to Edinburgh and deliver her cargo to Sir John of Kingston for the sustenance of the castle there. The following is the list of stores so sent:—

"Three lasts of herrings, 1,000 stock fish, 610 large salt fish, 4,000 onions, a seam of garlic, 10 garbs of steel, 1 barrel of honey containing 34 gallons, 2 barrels of peas, 2 great screw crossbows, 18 smaller crossbows, 50 bows, 4 large platters of brass for the kitchen, 100 dishes, 50 plates, 50 saucers, 50 cups, 22 stone of hemp, 20 lb. of wax, 20 lb. of cummin, 6 lb. of pepper, 2 lb. of saffron, 2 grindstones for the forge, 3 white horse-hides curried, 6 tanned ox-hides for breeching for the engines, 1 bandrey (an iron instrument for bending the balistæ), 18 dozen bowstrings, 2 lb. of cotton thread to make candles, 200 goose-wings for feathering the arrows, a large quantity of packthread for crossbow strings, 200 needles, 3 lb. of black and white thread, and a large quantity of binding for gowns, a dozen of parchment, 1 lb. of "aruement" (ink—*atramentum*), two empty tuns to contain and preserve the said articles; 86 stone of cheese, containing 103 chooses; 20 stone of tallow, containing 16 loaves; 240 pairs of cowhide shoes, in two sacks; and two sacks and six ells of canvas wrapped between the said bows and the spiceries; 100 empty sacks to unload the above said articles; and many other provisions consigned to the said castle out of other ships."

To the above list is added in a note—"and two bushels of seed to make mustard in one sack."

APOSTLES OF THE PERIOD.

In the neighbourhood of the Chelsea Barracks and close to the Thames a singular spectacle may be witnessed on Sunday evenings. The spot has been chosen by a number of missionaries of the most diverse principles and dogmas for the purpose of ventilating in the open air their respective creeds. Although there is plenty of room for each apostle to take his stand out of earshot of his rivals, it is the custom for these hot gospellers to fix upon an area few yards square and to confound their own sermons and hymns fuse into each other in a style which, to say the least of it, is not suggestive of solemn ideas. Besides two or three representatives of the regular kerb-stone clergy, a band of professed atheists perform in this delightful acre, and on the skirts of this congregation of Christians a polemical pedlar offers for sale the last sweet things in blasphemy composed by Mr. Bradlaugh. Among the wares exhibited by the sceptical hawker is a tract on the devil, which he announces with much gusto as the tit-bit of his collection. Placards are stuck on the railings calling on the public to abandon the errors of Christianity, and at the foot of the broadsheet the sceptic orator inveighs against bishops and the Bible with a fervency of language and demeanour which is a little more startling than impressive. He, however, acknowledges a right to reply, and the Church finds its champion in a red-headed and hard-headed man well primed with controversial points, and by no means destitute of a notion of logical symmetry in his statements. The congregation preserve a more or less impartial attitude, cheering the hits delivered by Atheist and Christian, and relishing the hard knocks which are occasionally exchanged with some what undignified emphasis. A number of small boys keep up a running fire of chaff during the discourses. Meantime, mounted on his go-cart close by, is another speaker, who confines himself to vaunting the virtues of temperance—and sarsaparilla. Doctor Marigold improves the occasion by reminding his hearers that, though his pitch in nowise does have admirable recipes for the cure of souls, spiritual invalids had first better apply to him for instructions in the use of wet sheets and the consumption of the invaluable liquor which may be purchased from him on sale. A foreign gentleman of wonderful gesticulative power is also conducting a propaganda in the cause of Voltaire and Tom Paine; a florid youth leads a chorus of orthodox enthusiasts through an orthodox hymn, and Jack Pudding, from his pulpit in the sarsaparilla gig, rolls out his patter with the glibness peculiar to his tribe. A listener equidistant from the three in the confluence of the sounds is, it may be imagined, sadly bewildered by the strange medley of teachings.

DR. RUSSELL'S DIARY.

(*The Times.*)

August 11.

The French held Phalsbourg yesterday, and did not retire as they had done from La Petite Pierre. A fire of field guns opened against the place, which was fortified by Vauban, did not produce much effect, and, as was anticipated, the Prussians will mask it with an adequate force. It cannot be denied that the existence of an army in the rear is an item of annoyance. But Konigsratz was occupied by an Austrian garrison in 1866 till the Peace, and Konigstein was also held by a hostile force till the Prussians retired, and neither caused any inconvenience to them. Phalsbourg, however, commands the Strasburg road from this as well as the main road to that important place, and there are signs of a disposition to concentrate between Phalsbourg and Strasburg which the Crown Prince cannot disregard. It is probable that the Head-Quarters will halt here to-morrow also, and it is indeed necessary to have every step well assured before the descent into France proper is made. Any mischance which prevented the junction of the First, Second, and Third Armies, or which made the communication between Prince Frederick Karl and the Crown Prince impossible, would expose both to danger. It was a favourite *coup* of Napoleon, when menaced by the coalition of two armies, to dash on one and beat it and then to turn with his whole force upon the other, but the vast forces of the Germans are not to be so readily overpowered. Any way, though delays are dangerous in war, especially after such a defeat as was given to MacMahon, whose misfortune could not be made the most of, they are not so dangerous as supineness and advance, and I fancy the Crown Prince has heard something which makes him resolve to keep Head-Quarters where they are this afternoon and night, and probably to-morrow. The rain has cleared away, and it promises to be fine weather.

August 12.

After riding up to Petersbach, and hearing that the Cavalry Division was actually in Luneville, and that the King was at St. Avold, I returned through Lohr, and went along the road—a bypath—with a train of the 11th Army Corps as far as Seewiller. Here there is a main road to Phalsbourg, but there is no ground to command a view of the place, from the close ranges. These were in the south of two high roads converging near Phalsbourg, marked by their lines of poplar trees. The officers were in doubt as to what was the cause, but there could be no reason for the smoke but the fire of battle, though it was too distant to hear the noise. Presently there came clouds of darker smoke out of a village or town near at hand, and then a sound like thunder was Phalsbourg. As Phalsbourg was, according to Head-Quarters' accounts, still held by the enemy, we should not have been allowed to pass the outposts towards the enemy, and I therefore returned from Seewiller, leaving the column, which consisted of ammunition and cavalry, to pursue the road to the right, from Phalsbourg, and came to the rising ground, whence there was a magnificent view west, south, and north. The smoke was still thickly rolling further to the eastward and southward in regular lines, and now and then bursting out amid the hill slopes, but not a sound reached our ears, though I could see the puff of shells bursting in the air through my glass. Presently a group of officers on foot appeared, and they reconnoitered the scene very intently. It was the Grand Duke of Coburg and some of his Staff. His Royal Highness seemed to think it was a sortie from Phalsburg, or an attempt to relieve it, but as far as I can judge there most have been a cannonade on the front of the fortress. It is too lovely a land to deface. These quiet hamlets are, however, haunted by memories of battle and war, and most of the old people in Lohr recollect how the Russians poured through, and how they flogged the people on small pretexts.

August 13.

Head-Quarters moved from Petersbach and Lohr this morning on Sarrebourg. Baggage ready at 7, *personnel* at 7-15. I almost regretted again to part with Heinrich Zimmermann, but it was comfortable to find oneself invading "La Meurthe" in such a very cavalier fashion, and travelling through France under such strange auspices. But it was 9 o'clock before we moved out of the common rendezvous of Ottwiller, a village outside Lohr, on a bypath to Phalsbourg, in which there are some good houses, and where we detected traces of sporting propensities on the part of the inhabitants in a certain foxhound and a capital pointer in front of one of the residences. Ottwiller is only eight kilometres from La Petite Pierre, the evacuation of which seems to have made a strong impression on the people, although it was really indefensible. The guns and ammunition buried there have been dug up, and it will probably be put in some sort of defensive effectiveness. In some of the peasants' houses that Phalsbourg was to be cannonaded—I cannot say bombarded—to-day, and it would have been interesting to go over and watch the effect of rifled field batteries against a work fortified by Vauban; but one must stay with his quartering, or come to utter ruin. Nothing could be so agreeable as to accompany the Head-quarters of the Cavalry Division, which is caracolling on two or three days' distance in front of us; but there would not be much chance of "corresponding" with any one, and more than one remount horse would be required. A cavalry leader has always had times of it. If he goes too rashly and gets into a scrape, he is censured for rashness. If he does not get on rapidly, and if he is unable to prevent the enemy destroying bridges and cutting up roads, he is accused of lethargy. And now, although it was a surprise to hear the Prussian horse were in Luneville, which is the Canterbury—"*parva componere magnis*"—of France, there are voices raised to complain that the enemy should have been permitted to blow up certain bridges and destroy certain parts of the high roads. In fact, since Woerth, the cavalry have been under the same sort of cloud as hung over our handful of horse in the Crimea till the day of Balaklava, because, it is said, if they had been properly active all MacMahon's army must have been taken. As it was, a Staff officer of the Crown Prince who went over to Head-quarters to urge their immediate activity, found the chief and his staff—so it is told me—at dinner; about dinner hour, it is true, but at the climax of the fight. Well, anyhow, they are on well in front this time, and I only regret I cannot record first impressions of their entry into such cities as Luneville, where they received a golden key—or was it at Nancy?—on a velvet cushion, which was at Sarrebourg to-day by the Crown Prince. The march to-day was through a far less picturesque country, for soon after leaving Ottwiller the pleasant uplands degenerate into rolling plains rather bare of trees. In lieu of fields with cornstacks, there are vineyards here and there, and large fields from which the crops have been carted home. Far below us on the left front were visible the long lines of poplars marking the high roads to Phalsbourg and to Strasburg; but I listened in vain for the sound of the guns, which would, it was said, be brought to bear upon both places, the latter of which has been left with 3,000 Garde Mobile and Civic Guards, the former with a small but gallant garrison.

The Crown Prince had his usual escort of horse and foot, and once more this very hot day I had to admire the marching powers of the infantry, who went on in advance of the staff through mire and mud and stones, up and down, and never showed any signs of distress, though, no doubt, they were very glad to halt, as we were, in a wood by the roadside, after a burst of nearly two hours. Here the Crown Prince received a copy of a Nancy paper—the *Courrier*, I think, of the 11th—announcing the change of the French Ministry, and the decree of a *levée en masse*. The army, so far, is astonished at its own wonderful fortune, although the great difficulties which lie in their way are fully recognized. The Crown Prince and Staff passed Scholbach at 11-15, and so on through several poor villages, in which the aspect and names of the people gradually become less German and more French till we reached Lixheim. There were several bivouacs and cantonments of trains and supply columns by the roadside, and whenever the Prince, who rides in front of his Staff, came in view, the men of their own accord rushed from cooking fires and sleeping places, lined the way, and gave the hearty cheer which cannot be simulated, and is the most grateful sound to a leader's ear. Most people in England are familiar with the appearance of his Royal Highness, and I am not sure that a Prussian would take it as a compliment to have it said of him "he has a very English face." But it is in face and figure the light brown hear, thick moustache, and dense beard, not allowed to exceed due proportions, are German, or, at all events, belong to our Crimean camp days; but the bright blue eye, the honest full look, the broad brow, and the bronzed, ruddy cheek have what we vain Islanders call the regular John Bull look, and there are few men in the isle who can boast a more powerful frame—the head set well on large shoulders and immense breath of chest. The Prince wears the universal flat military cap, with red band, and small circular rosette in front over the peak, a uniform frock coat, double-breasted, with a single order round his neck, a star on his breast, and the long boots, the tops of which can be pulled up the thigh in wet weather. He sits his horse perfectly, and he has among his chargers at least four fit for anything. I almost forgot to notice the fact that after we left Ottwiller a few miles behind us we heard sermons and hymns fuse into each other in a style which, to say the least of it, is not suggestive of solemn ideas. Besides two or three representatives of the regular kerb-stone clergy, a band of professed atheists perform in this delightful acre, and on the skirts of this congregation of Christians a polemical pedlar offers for sale the last sweet things in blasphemy composed by Mr. Bradlaugh. Among the wares exhibited by the sceptical hawker is a tract on the devil, which he announces with much gusto as the tit-bit of his collection. Placards are stuck on the railings calling on the public to abandon the errors of Christianity, and at the foot of the broadsheet the sceptic orator inveighs against bishops and the Bible with a fervency of language and demeanour which is a little more startling than impressive. He, however, acknowledges a right to reply, and the Church finds its champion in a red-headed and hard-headed man well primed with controversial points, and by no means destitute of a notion of logical symmetry in his statements. The congregation preserve a more or less impartial attitude, cheering the hits delivered by Atheist and Christian, and relishing the hard knocks which are occasionally exchanged with some what undignified emphasis. A number of small boys keep up a running fire of chaff during the discourses. Meantime, mounted on his go-cart close by, is another speaker, who confines himself to vaunting the virtues of temperance—and sarsaparilla. Doctor Marigold improves the occasion by reminding his hearers that, though his pitch in nowise does have admirable recipes for the cure of souls, spiritual invalids had first better apply to him for instructions in the use of wet sheets and the consumption of the invaluable liquor which may be purchased from him on sale. A foreign gentleman of wonderful gesticulative power is also conducting a propaganda in the cause of Voltaire and Tom Paine; a florid youth leads a chorus of orthodox enthusiasts through an orthodox hymn, and Jack Pudding, from his pulpit in the sarsaparilla gig, rolls out his patter with the glibness peculiar to his tribe. A listener equidistant from the three in the confluence of the sounds is, it may be imagined, sadly bewildered by the strange medley of teachings.

SARREBOURG, August 13.

I do not know what Murray says of Sarrebourg, for, not being prepared for this sudden descent into France, I only provided myself with guide-books and maps of North and South Germany, and maps to match. But I can say a few words of Sarrebourg as it is, which the compiler of the guide-book, not having had the advantage of seeing it under such circumstances, could not have done, and I must say that the description, if it be correct in conveying to others the impressions made on me, will not induce tourists to visit it for abstract enjoyment. We are, the mile—I beg its pardon, the kilometre—stone tells us, 14 kilometres from Phalsbourg, 82 from Nancy, and 53 from Metz, in a town of which the eastern side is still fortified by old battlemented walls, pierced by the *grande route* to Luneville, bordered by its eternal poplars. This road passes under an ancient gateway, and loses itself in a long main street with a *pave* and very hard *chaussee*, lined by shops and houses of a busy place, with establishments for cotton and wool spinning and dyeing, tanneries, distilleries, &c.; and I know that a picturesque ruin of a castle, apparently of the 14th century, with a very perfect tower detached like the Irish puzzles, dominates the road and town, which like most of the villages and collections of dwelling place in this region, is deep-seated in a valley as if to keep out of sight. There is not the smallest trace of the German in this part of ancient Lorraine, and as three successive floods of soldiery have now passed through it, with more to come, the people have received, it is to be hoped, a lesson in how to remain well-favoured and bustling region. At any rate, they have not opened their shops, and if they are in town say they are "out." The apothecaries generally remain at their post, and here and there a grocer stands fast; but these are notable exceptions, and the most sanguine Prussian cannot detect the slightest trace of kindliness, or even of neutrality, in the aspect of the people. Old men sit on the benches with grave faces, telling their grandchildren of the invasions of old times, and probably treating the pageant as a mere scenic effect, which will pass away very speedily as soon as it is brought face to face with the Grand Army. It would be a fortunate thing for these people having a pot shot at any convenient German who might be making for the frontier, no matter how severe the penalties are, and if there be, as we hear, a *levée en masse* it will be difficult too to make a distinction between the soldier and the armed citizen. But the Prussian generals may be left to deal with that question, which is no easy one. The inhabitants of Blamont resent somewhat the free and easy manner of their visitors, and they do not understand that they might do far worse and yet not exceed the usual practices of war. Tradesmen have lost their all if they happened to trade in linen or the like, but it would do them good if they could see their own army at work in an enemy's country.

FÊTE DE ST. NAPOLEON.

The Crown Prince left Blamont about 8 this morning. As my horse was rather the worse for his 36 miles yesterday, and could not be ready before 9, I had a difficulty, a little trap from the landlord of our quarters, promising a safe conduct to his nephew who drove it. What a mania for militaryism there is in France! Perhaps boys would do the same everywhere, but I own it struck me as very strange to see the band of the 5th Regiment of Infantry, which was quartered out of Blamont, headed by some 20 or 30 well-dressed boys marching to the time, and in some sort of military order, apparently in the best possible spirits. Sometimes—I do not wish to particularize—a Prussian band adds new terrors to victory and conquest; but the music of the Prussian army is unrivalled, and have come good tune. The little village churches tinkled out their summons to the congregations to come and say mass on St. Napoleon's Day, but the villages generally were stiffly closed—shutters and venetians down, and few blouses and petticoats in the corners and byways. Lorraine hereabouts is not to be upon. There has been a rainless season, and the country looks burnt up, the great bare brown fields seeming all the worse because of the absence of hedges. Potatoes flourish, however lately; but there is no hay and little oats or wheat. And on the top of this comes war! Although Lorraine has been so lately made part of France, it is intensely French still, and how must them less so to have the Prussians living at free quarters. The country has been a battle-field for centuries. That old castle over Blamont belonged to a Sieurde Klobstein, who was hanged over his own *pont-levis* by the Republicans. There are ruined castles all about, such as that which the Crown Prince saw which set to pass at 10 o'clock; but the people do not seem very much the better for the destruction of their feudal masters. They do not look very friendly, and yet I hear some half-pleased opinions about the defeat of the army. "There were 23 officers mostly of high grade, stopped at our quarters on the road to the battle-field one, "and there was only one of then who was *comme il faut*, for he was furious and only longed for a chance to retrieve his disgrace as a *fuyard*." Another said, "A good many French prisoners have escaped and have got through in disguise already. Perhaps some will not be taken if they can help it again." When I went to find Madame Cogly, cantinière, 56th Regiment, 3rd Battalion, do? I saw her cart in the midst of a long train of Prussian baggage, and I doubt if she will ever see it again." The road from Blamont to Luneville is one of those terrible ordeals from which railroads have saved innocent travellers. It runs through the landscape in frightful rectilinearity, so that as it ascends a hill before you it looks like a tape trained up against the wall of a house, and when it descends a hill before it seems suddenly to have played a trick and cut itself off short in a hole. This, lined of course by poplars which resemble gigantic shaving-brushes with long handless and electrified heads, produces its effect, and to-day we had 30 kilometres of it before Luneville. We passed Herbwiller, Juvenell, Benaenvill, Thibeaumenil, and Maranville—all due course, all closed up, and the road much the worse for recent wear, leaving behind us such traces as give an idea of the 300,000 horses with the armies, some of which lay dead by the roadside and by the Reserve Park from Mannheim. The day was intensely hot, but the infantry did their 30 kilometres on being marching order with only one halt. There are married men and sad hearts among them. Near our quarter there was one poor fellow who neither ate nor drank, but sat all the evening with his head between his hands, thinking of his children, who, very probably, were quite free from care on board some vessel in the Tagus, and yet he fell in and took his place in the ranks like a man. When offered bread and wine he said his heart was too sick to let him eat. This is a condition of things the French can scarcely realize, and, as an officer said to the Crown Prince, "it is a terrible cruelty to take married men for soldiers," in their eyes. A village over which the road passes are the white steeples of Luneville to view while the town was yet six or seven kilometres away. It lies in a hollow dominated by a flat hill or plateau, and from afar looked fresh and clean in it nest of wood. Luneville, the French cavalry station, where so many of our officers have